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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1084 M. E.

(16th August 1908 to 15th August 1909).

ERNAKULAM:

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,361½ square miles, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population in Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 females. The majority, 68·25 per cent, are Hindus, Christians forming 24 per cent and Mahomedans 6·6 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,142. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Hon'ble East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of 2,76,037 Rupees. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Masnud on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. Besides these, there are 71 male and 84 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Kanayanur-Cochin, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the Capital), Mattancherri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkanchery, Chittur and Cranganur. The system of government is based mainly on the British Indian system of administration. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the State on a shooting excursion in October 1908 and stayed for a week at the shooting camp at Tholikkal, six miles from Parambikulam, the terminus of the Forest Tramway. His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, paid a visit to the State in November 1908, during His Excellency's tour in Southern India. His Highness the Raja spent a few weeks as usual in Coonoor during the hot weather and also made a short stay in his country residence at Kanjirapilli and at Trichur. General.

2. The current demand of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 10,79,367, of which Rs. 10,73,645 or 99·5 per cent were collected. Of the arrears (Rs. 16,675), Rs. 1,770 were written off the accounts and Rs. 6,349 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,556. The revenue was realised with greater ease than in the last year. Moveable property was sold only in two cases, and in no case were the lands placed on *Nadupattom* or the defaulters' rights in the land sold. A few items of work connected with the general survey that were pending at the end of the previous year were completed. The new Settlement was introduced in the only remaining taluk of Talapilli, which resulted in an increase of 50·7 per cent in the demand. With this, the revenue Settlement of the whole State was brought to a close. The expenditure under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,38,037; a sum of Rs. 6,587 was spent on Survey and Rs. 19,544 on Settlement. The village establishments of the two newly settled taluks of Trichur and Talapilli were revised, which resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 11,988 in expenditure. Towards the close of the year, the Darbar passed orders on the report submitted by the Special Officer appointed to investigate into the Devaswom administration. Land Revenue.

3. During the year, there was considerable progress in the work of legislation, which was pending consideration for a long time. Eight new Regulations were passed and two Bills, one of which was for the introduction of Municipal institutions in the State, were under consideration at the close of the year. Rules having the force of law were framed under the Forest, Salt, Factories, Arms, Petroleum and Registration Regulations and also under Regulation III of 1010, for the standardisation of weights and measures. The Commission appointed to enquire into the relations between landlords and tenants submitted its report, which was under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year. Legislation.

4. The scheme of re-organisation of the Police department sanctioned in 1083 was given effect to in its entirety from the beginning of the year. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force, *viz.*, 63 officers and 477 men, was maintained throughout the year. On an average there was one member of the force to every 1,526 persons and 2·55 square miles. The number of departmental punishments rose from 403 in 1083 to 409. Policemen were criminally prosecuted in 18 cases, all of which were instituted by private individuals. Only one case ended in conviction. The number of grave crimes charged by the Police was 281. Of the cases charged, 71·92 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage of lost property recovered fell from 40·14 to 34·41. The average duration of investigation of cases charged under the Penal Code rose from 18·43 to 19·99 days. The number of known depredators on the register was 337. There was a decrease in the number of grave crimes and an increase in the number of security cases. Police.

5. The separation of the judicial functions, under which there was a full-time District Magistrate for the whole State, worked well. The post of the Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur was abolished and a separate full-time Sub-Magistrate was appointed. The number Criminal Justice.

of cases for disposal by the Magistracy was 3,062, of which 3,008 were disposed of; of the latter, 70·5 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code. Of the 5,270 persons accused in the cases decided, 1,857 were convicted, 3,360 were discharged or acquitted and 53 were committed or referred to higher Courts. Of the persons convicted, 1,297 were punished with fine only and 33 with whipping only. No witness was detained for more than three days by any of the Magistrates. Of the sentences against which appeals were filed, 48·2 per cent of those passed by the District Magistrate and 54·12 per cent of those passed by the subordinate Magistrates were confirmed. The District Magistrate had for disposal 246 appeals and all of them were decided. The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 13 appeals. The sentences passed on 14 of the 29 appellants were confirmed, modified in the case of one and reversed in the case of 14. The Chief Court decided 20 appeals in which 24 persons were concerned. The sentences on 11 appellants were confirmed, those on 7 reversed and those on 4 modified. One appeal was rejected and new trial was ordered in the case of the remaining one. The expenditure under 'Criminal Justice' rose from Rs. 36,293 to Rs. 37,457.

Prisons. 6. The number of prisons during the year was seven, *viz.*, one central and six subsidiary jails. The average number of convicts imprisoned daily in the central jail fell from 133·62 to 121·73. The cost on the central jail at Ernakulam fell from Rs. 17,655 to Rs. 15,671 and the average net expenditure per head fell from Rs. 99 to Rs. 98. The total cost on the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,000. The rules framed under the Prisons Regulation for the improvement of jail administration were brought into force from the beginning of the year.

Civil Justice. 7. The Judicial department was re-organised with effect from the beginning of the year. The pay of the Chief Court Judges was raised and made progressive, two grades of District Judges were created, the number of District Munsiffs in the 1st grade was increased by one and the pay of the ministerial establishments was revised. Towards the close of the year, an additional Judge was appointed in the Anjikaimal District Court to clear off arrears of work in that Court. The total number of suits, original and appellate, for disposal was 10,179, of which 9,240 were decided. The number of cases decided by the Munsiffs (8,271) was 426 less than the number for disposal during the year (8,697). The average duration of ordinary contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose from 74·3 to 93 days and in the District Courts from 161 to 209 days. Of the Munsiffs' decrees against which appeals were filed, 53·8 per cent were confirmed. The corresponding percentage of decrees passed by the District Courts which were confirmed on appeal was 44·6. There were 622 ordinary appeals for disposal by the District Judges, of which 451 were decided, the balance pending at the end of the year (171), being 102 more than the number pending at the beginning. The average duration of appeal suits rose from one month and 23 days to three months and 22 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from two months and three days to two months and 25 days in the Trichur District Court. Of the 420 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court, 296 were decided, the balance (178) pending at the beginning of the year being reduced to 124 at the end. The disposal by the Chief Court during the year was the highest on record with the exception of 1083. Of the total pendency in the Chief Court at the end of the year, three appeals were over one year old and the rest below one year. The receipts on account of "Civil Justice" were Rs. 2,16,761 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,01,228, as against Rs. 2,06,822 and Rs. 99,011 respectively in 1083.

Registration. 8. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year was 45,331, the number in 1083 having been 43,996. Of these, 44,776 or 98·8 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 105 cases. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 71,467 and Rs. 28,262 respectively, the net revenue being Rs. 43,205 or Rs. 1,605 more than in 1083. The post of the Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur was abolished and a full-time Registrar was appointed for that station.

9. The Infantry, Artillery and the State Band with a strength of 270, and His Highness' Body-guard with a strength of 12 at the end of the year, cost the State Rs. 37,708 or Rs. 255 more than in the previous year. The scale of pay of the Band musicians was improved and the Band was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

Marine. 10. The 135 vessels which entered and cleared at the Sirkar Port of Malipuram had an aggregate tonnage of 1,00,369 tons. The collection under port dues amounted to Rs. 10,469.

Season and Rainfall. 11. The mean of the rainfalls recorded at the seven stations in the State was 102·84 inches, the mean in 1082 and in 1083 being 122·22 and 120·47 inches respectively. The south-west monsoon set in on the 1st June, a little earlier than in the previous year. Though the season was on the whole favourable for agriculture, untimely rains did considerable damage to the kole

Agriculture. cultivation. The Agricultural department continued its working on the same main lines as in

the previous year. The Farm operations were extended gradually and the results achieved were satisfactory. The first Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in conjunction with a Cattle Show was held during the year, the cost of the Exhibition being Rs. 2,538. The entire allotment of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned under "Loans" for agricultural improvements was utilised during the year.

Forests.

12. An officer of the State Forest service was deputed for training in Forestry in Oxford and Germany. The Forest Settlement work was completed during the year and final notifications under section 12 of the Forest Regulation were published declaring 112 blocks as "Reserved Forests." The long pending question of the transport of Cochin forest produce from Adirapilli through Travancore forests was satisfactorily settled between the two Darbars. Reconnoitering and working plan reports were prepared during the year. The number of forest crimes reported was 158, as against 161 in 1083. Of the 52 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 38 ended in conviction. A large extent of forest areas which have no capital value was assigned for rubber cultivation during the year. The Sirkar elephants were placed in charge of the Government Veterinary Hospital Assistant for treatment. The agreement entered into with Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. for the sale of timber was revised and they continued to be the agents of the Sirkar during the year. After continued deficit for three years, the receipts of the department rose from Rs. 5,13,871 in 1083 to Rs. 8,37,046 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 4,36,557 to Rs. 3,06,513.

Tramway.

13. The executive establishment of the Tramway department was re-organised, which resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,532 per annum. Agreeably to the suggestion of Mr. Thompson, the Railway Chief Engineer, who inspected the line in 1083, an expenditure of Rs. 25,073 was incurred for the construction of quarters for the Tramway staff. The total length of the tram line opened for traffic is 49 miles. Arrangements were made for extending the line as far as the British boundary. The rolling stock on the line consists of eight engines and 82 pairs of trucks. The total quantity of timber transported rose from 15,435 candies in the previous year to 23,522 candies. The expenditure on Tramway fell from Rs. 5,02,017 in 1083 to Rs. 2,13,757, of which Rs. 86,380 were under Capital and Rs. 1,27,377 under maintenance. There were no liabilities outstanding at the end of the year. The total booked outlay including cost of construction, maintenance, rolling stock, etc., up to the end of 1084 is Rs. 22,31,483.

Trade.

14. The total value of exports at the Sirkar Port of Malipuram was Rs. 9,725 and the total value of imports amounted to Rs. 17,610.

Public Works.

15. The Public Works department continued to work under the scheme of re-organisation sanctioned in 1083 with a separate branch for irrigation. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 4,59,069, as against Rs. 3,85,978 in 1083. The number of miles of road maintained during the year remained unchanged, *viz.*, 450. There was decided improvement in the general condition of the roads. Agreeably to the Darbar's policy of extending and developing the irrigation systems of the State, the private irrigation system of Kunnamkattupathy known also as Kittu Pillay's anicut was acquired during the year at a cost of Rs. 97,177 All irrigation channels were satisfactorily maintained.

Railway.

16. The new working agreement with the South Indian Railway Company was concluded during the year under terms more favourable to the Darbar than those of the previous agreement with the Madras Railway Company. The booked capital expenditure on the Railway up to the end of the year was Rs. 69,77,260. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,076, and deducting from this the working expenses of Rs. 2,45,773 calculated *pro-tempore* on the basis of the old agreement, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,303, which represent 2·8 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs 69,74,562 up to the end of 1908. The accounts of 1908 were revised during the current year according to the new agreement and a sum of Rs. 16,840 was found due to the Darbar being the excess amount paid as working expenses according to the old agreement. Thus the net receipts of 1908 represent 3·1 per cent on the capital outlay.

Anchal.

17. Of the 42 Anchal offices that existed at the beginning of the year, one was closed and the length of the mail communication was therefore reduced from 304 to 301 miles. The number of articles carried by Anchal rose from 11,08,074 in the previous year to 11,14,590. The receipts increased from Rs. 11,581 to Rs. 11,909 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 19,303 to Rs. 17,429. The question of the temporary lease of the Anchal department to the Imperial Postal Department continued to be under discussion during the year and the Darbar have given their final opinion in the matter.

Financial.

18. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,55,827 and Rs. 33,55,675 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1083 being Rs 33,52,452 and

Rs. 37,49,840. The receipts of the year are the highest yet on record and show signs of healthy expansion under almost all the important heads. The cash balances in the Treasuries at the beginning and close of the year were Rs. 6,42,330 and Rs. 8,54,130 respectively. A sinking fund was organised during the year to liquidate the State Debenture Loans and at the close of the year, it had Rs. 3,69,650 to its credit. The system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balance in the Treasury was done away with and nearly four lakhs of such funds were withdrawn from the State Treasuries and invested. As the result of these and other transactions, the net liability at the close of the year was reduced to Rs. 15,77,128 from Rs. 22,77,280 with which the year began. Arrangements were made for starting a Provident Fund from the beginning of the current year for the benefit of the public servants of the State. The new Cochin Service Regulations and the Cochin Account Code were brought into force during the year.

Customs. 19. In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,10,500 received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, there was a miscellaneous collection of Rs. 101.

Salt. 20. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 2,29,298 maunds or 153 maunds more than the quantity sold in the previous year. The issues from the Malipuram Depot alone amounted to 1,94,134 maunds, which were in excess of those of the previous year by 6,958 maunds. The sale realisation of salt rose from Rs. 3,55,624 to Rs. 3,56,819.

Excise. 21. The Abkari farms of the State were leased out for a period of three years beginning from the year under report. The annual rental of the whole farm rose to Rs. 2 04,818. The total revenue from Abkari rose from Rs. 1,93,758 to Rs. 2,24,015. The opium revenue fell from Rs. 22,772 to Rs. 22,642.

Tobacco. 22. The system of tobacco administration was changed during the year. The issue of three classes of licenses on fixed fees was abolished and the auction system of tobacco shops was introduced. In all, 870 shops were sold for a sum of Rs. 2,52,116. The adoption of the new system resulted in the increase of tobacco revenue to Rs. 2,41,790.

Stamps. 23. The stamp revenue advanced from Rs. 3,38,753 to Rs. 3,81,563 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 32,189 to Rs. 26,498.

Vital Statistics. 24. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 15,513 and 10,738. The mortality from cholera and small-pox was 227 and 579, as against 1,923 and 572 respectively in 1083.

Medical Relief. 25. The Medical department was thoroughly re-organised during the year. The number of Medical institutions rose from 17 to 20—11 Hospitals, seven Dispensaries and two Asylums. Three new institutions were opened during the year, *viz.*, the Pazhayanur Dispensary, the Trichur Veterinary Hospital and the Venduruthy Leper Asylum. Of 4,471 in-patients, 274 (6·13 per cent) died. The number of out-patients treated was 2,26,824, as against 2,33,103 in 1083. In the Lunatic Asylum 5 patients were treated. There were 18 admissions in the Leper Asylum. The number of in-patients treated in the Veterinary Hospital was 110 and the number of out-patients was 1,840. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 75,057 to Rs. 80,764. All the Medical institutions continued to do good work during the year and were on the whole efficiently managed. The policy of developing the operations of the department by extending medical aid, especially female medical aid and veterinary aid, was carried out with success.

Sanitation. 26. The department which was re-organised and made a Public Health department was placed under the Chief Medical Officer who was made the Chief Sanitary Officer. The expenditure on Sanitation and Conservancy rose from Rs. 23,736 to Rs. 43,168. The organisation of a proper staff of sanitary subordinates and increasing the equipment and strength of the conservancy staff, larger expenditure on works of public utility, improvement of public lighting and extension of private scavenging, improvement of water supply, attempt to control public markets and the adoption of adequate measures to guard against plague and to counteract epidemics, were the main features in the administration of the Sanitary department.

Vaccination. 27. The number of vaccine operations performed increased from 28,004 to 34,065. The number of successful cases was 30,347 (89·09 per cent), as against 24,118 (86·12 per cent) in 1083. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,916, as against Rs. 5,274 in 1083. The out-turn of work by the vaccinators was the highest on record up to date.

Instruction. 28. Educational reforms continued to engage the earnest attention of the Darbar. Primary education was made free for girls and the backward classes throughout the State and an increased scale of pay was sanctioned to the teachers of Primary schools in the course of the year. The appointment of Mr. J. V. Pope, M. A., as Special Educational Officer of the State, to deal with the educational questions was also made in the year. The College and High School equipment was improved. The number of Sirkar and aided elementary schools rose

from 57 and 189 to 75 and 239 respectively and the number of unaided schools fell from 1,352 to 807. The number of pupils in all the schools was 51,825 (36,789 boys and 15,036 girls). A Common Residential Palace was opened and arrangements made for the education of the junior members of His Highness' family. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the boys of school-going age and 25 per cent of the girls of the corresponding age attended schools. The number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools increased from 7,989 and 15,764 in 1083 to 13,271 and 21,396 in 1084. The total strength of girls' schools rose from 3,821 in 1083 to 6,163. The number of pupils among the backward classes rose from 2,717 in 1083 to 7,186, of whom 1,187 were girls. The total and net expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,78,213 and Rs. 1,24,000 respectively, as against Rs. 1,36,956 and Rs. 83,626 or Rs. 40,374 more than in the previous year.

General Administration.

29. Arrangements were made for the organisation of a Central Record for the whole State from the beginning of the current year. Good progress was made in the drafting of the State Manual. A series of departmental manuals were issued.

Miscellaneous.

30. Two monuments of archæological interest were discovered. Ethnographical researches were continued and sufficient materials collected for the preparation of the second volume of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes," the first volume of which was printed and made ready for publication. Investigation into the State Fisheries was completed.

31. Conclusion—Please see Chapter IX.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain Elwes, I. M. S., Surgeon, on the special invitation of His Highness the Raja, visited the State on a shooting excursion in October, 1908. The party arrived at Chalakudi by special train at 9 A. M. on the 21st October. His Highness the Raja received His Excellency at the station. After breakfast, His Excellency and party proceeded in the Tramway saloon to Kavalai and Parambikulam. At Parambikulam, a halt was made for the night. The next morning, His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Kay who was specially deputed for the purpose, left for the shooting camp at Thelikkal, six miles from Parambikulam, where His Excellency and party halted from the 22nd to the 28th October. On the evening of the 29th, the camp moved up to Parambikulam. Leaving Parambikulam on the morning of the 30th, His Excellency and party arrived at Chalakudi at 4-30 and after dinner left for Madras at 8-20 P. M. His Excellency's bag consisted of a fine tusker and a couple of bisons. Another tusker fell to the rifle of Captain Elwes. Both the arrival and departure of His Excellency were private. His Excellency the Governor's visit.

2. His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, was invited by His Highness the Raja to pay a visit to the State during His Excellency's tour in Southern India. The Commander-in-Chief arrived at the Cochin Road Steads early on the morning of the 20th November 1908 in the S. S. *Hardinge* of the Royal Indian Marine. Mr. Davidson, the British Resident, went on board in the Port steam launch with Captain Leverett, the Port Officer at Cochin, at 8 A. M., received Lord Kitchener and accompanied His Excellency to Bolghatty which they reached at 9-30 A. M. escorted by snake boats. At the Jetty His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was received by the Diwan, the Chief Judge, the Diwan Peishkar and the Superintendent of Police. At 4 P. M. on the same day, His Highness the Raja paid a visit to His Excellency, which was returned by His Excellency at 5 P. M. The next morning His Excellency crossed over to Cochin and visited the White Jews' Synagogue, Moses' Scroll sacredly preserved there and the State Coronation Palace. In the afternoon, His Excellency visited the Diwan's office at Ernakulam and examined the old coins and the State jewels. On the night of the 21st, His Highness the Raja entertained His Excellency at a State Banquet at the Bolghatty Residency. His Highness first proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was duly honoured. His Highness the Raja then proposed the health of the distinguished guest in the following words:— His Excellency Lord Kitchener's visit.

"It is now my most pleasing duty to ask you to drink to the health of my distinguished and honoured guest, His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. I think I may be permitted to claim it as a great event that, for the first time in the history of my State, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India has honoured Cochin with a visit. Lord Roberts, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras forces, was the distinguished guest of Cochin in 1883. So was Sir James Dormer in 1892, and Sir Mansfield Clarke in 1894. In those days there was a Military post to inspect in Cochin, *viz.*, Trichur, where troops were stationed 'to protect the inhabitants from plundering lands beyond the frontier as well as to

Chapter I.

strengthen the hands of the native Government,' and it was perhaps not a very unusual event for the Madras Commander-in-Chief to honour Cochin with a visit. Thanks to the long tranquillity which the State has enjoyed through the protection of the Paramount Power, the detachment was removed in 1900, and I am confident that my administration is competent to preserve peace and to act in any emergency within my territory, but I have no doubt that, should we require assistance at any time to quell any disturbance, it will be ungrudgingly given. The attachment to the British Throne and loyalty to the Paramount Power, in which my House yields the palm to no other Native State or Ruling House in India, have enabled us to practise for more than a hundred years, the arts of peace. We have here the blessings of internal peace and a security guaranteed against external invasion or internal revolt, for which we are indebted to the protection of the Paramount Power, a protection which I need hardly say, amounts in plain language to the security guaranteed by the Indian Army, which is now proud to have our distinguished guest as its Commander-in-Chief. It is entirely owing to these blessings, that my House and my people have enjoyed peace and prosperity that prevail in my territories, my revenues have multiplied, and arts and industries have flourished.

It would be almost a platitude to assert that the welfare and prosperity of the Native States are combined and identical with those of the Imperial Government, but now at this particular juncture, when there is so much talk about unrest in India, which is unfortunately creating a school of thought that, if not suppressed with an iron hand, may lead to chaos and ruin, I think as a Ruling Chief, I should be failing in my duty, if I hesitated to give expression in unmistakable language, to the extreme abhorrence which my House and my people feel at the nihilistic tendencies manifested in certain parts of this ancient land, tendencies which are as foreign as they are repugnant to all past traditions and the accumulated sentiments of ages, which India cherishes. The dastardly attempt on the life of a Provincial Governor made recently, and several other diabolical crimes that have followed the wake of the spirit of disorder and violence let loose on the peaceful communities under a benign Government, have brought disgrace and a stain on the deep-rooted loyalty of the Indian peoples. The political situation in India concerns us but little here, but the present occasion to my mind is one which should be availed of by us as an opportunity of re-asserting the deep attachment of my House to the British Throne, our unswerving loyalty to the Paramount Power, as well as our resolution not to shrink from the path of duty that lies before us, in fostering the arts of peace, improving our internal administration, advancing the interests of our subjects and carrying out the obligations imposed on us by the treaty of perpetual friendship with the British Government, which treaty has more than fulfilled the promise vouchsafed during the last hundred years, and which, to quote the words of the most gracious Message of the King-Emperor to the Ruling Princes and peoples of India, 'has respected, preserved and guarded our rights and privileges' and has made our property secure and our progress sure.

I express the hope that our distinguished guest has found his visit to my State enjoyable. The extensive backwater as it spread before his eyes when His Excellency crossed the bar must have engaged his attention as having wonderful possibilities for the future. Four centuries ago, Vasco De Gama established his factory in what is known as British Cochin, and there is no doubt that there are immense possibilities, if only the requisite enterprise and capital be forthcoming to convert the enclosed waters into a magnificent harbour, for which the place, geographically as well as naturally, is so well adapted. Ladies and gentlemen, I now call upon you to drink to the health of His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum."

His Excellency made a very courteous reply, in the course of which, while proposing the health of His Highness the Raja, His Excellency referred to the

Chapter I.

harbour question, and expressed his hope that, having regard to the prospects of the scheme, it would some day be an accomplished fact.

On the morning of the 22nd November, His Excellency and party left Bolghatty for Karimadi *en route* to Trivandrum.

His Highness the Raja's tours.

3. His Highness the Raja left Tripunithura on the 12th September 1908, on tour to Kanjirapilli and stayed there for nearly two months. It was during the stay there that His Highness met His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Chalakudi and spent about a week in camp at the Adirapilli waterfalls. In December 1908, His Highness proceeded to Trichur and after a week's stay there returned to the Capital. His Highness again visited Trichur in February 1909, in connection with the first Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show of the State, which was opened by His Highness, and returned to Tripunithura on the 14th February 1909. In March 1909, His Highness proceeded as usual to Coonoor for a change and after a sojourn there of about 10 weeks returned on the 8th June 1909.

The Ruling family.

4. Five male and three female members were born, and two male members died, in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

Payment of pensioners in foreign territory.

5. At the instance of His Highness' Government, arrangements were made with the Travancore Government for the direct payment of the State pensioners resident in the Travancore State from the Travancore Treasuries and *vice versa*. Negotiations were in progress for similar arrangements with the Government of Madras for the payment of Cochin pensioners from the British Treasuries, and the arrangements have since been concluded.

6. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to the Government of Madras for their courtesy in allowing (1) the State Comptroller of Accounts to undergo a course of training in the offices of the Accountant-General and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, (2) the Superintendent of the Sirkar Press to visit the Government Press, Madras, to familiarise himself with the working of the Press in all its branches and (3) an Educational Officer of the State, facilities to visit the training institutions at Calicut and Madras.

The thanks of His Highness' Government are also due to the Madras Government for the assistance rendered in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show of 1909 by the Madras Agricultural Department arranging for the sending of agricultural implements, &c., for exhibition and demonstration.

His Highness' Government have further to acknowledge the kind offices of the Madras Government in the negotiations between the Darbar and the South Indian Railway Company for the new working contract of the Cochin-Shoranur Railway which have ended in a more favourable agreement.

The Residency.

7. Negotiations for demising to the British Government on a perpetual lease the Bolghatty Residency were concluded during the year, and the buildings were transferred to the British Government from the 16th August 1909, the beginning of the current Malabar year, in accordance with the terms agreed upon.

The British Resident.

8. Mr. Lionel Davidson, I. C. S., was the British Resident till 24th February 1909, when he was relieved by Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., who continued as Resident for the remaining period of the year under report.

The Diwan.

9. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., continued to be Diwan throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

Current revenue demand.

THE total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,15,508, as against Rs. 8,91,128 in 1083. The increase in the demand amounting to Rs. 1,24,380 was mainly due to the introduction of the new settlement rates in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks and the reduction in the increment remission allowed to the pattadars of the settled taluks under the increment remission rules.

Occupation and cultivation.

The area under wet or paddy cultivation was 2,03,057 acres, and that under dry or paramba cultivation 2,74,779 acres, thus making a total of 4,77,836 acres, as against 2,70,237 acres in the settled taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur and an occupied extent of 2,01,213 acres in the taluks of Trichur and Talapilli in the previous year. The increase was due to assignments ordered during the year. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 42,990 in 1083 to Rs. 63,859. The increase was chiefly due to the water cess collected from the holders of lands under the Kunnamkattupathy irrigation system in the Chittur taluk which was brought under Sirkar control during the year. Thus the total current demand under all heads of land revenue rose from Rs. 8,51,153 in 1082 and Rs. 9,34,118 in 1083 to Rs. 10,79,367, of which

Collection.

Rs. 10,73,645 were collected and Rs. 190 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,532 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 10,792 in 1083. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 99·5, as against 98·7 in the previous year.

Arrears.

11. The arrear demand of the year was Rs. 16,675, as against Rs. 22,180 in the previous year, of which, Rs. 6,349 were collected and Rs. 1,770 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,556, as against Rs. 12,400, Rs. 3,897 and Rs. 5,883 respectively in 1083. The decrease in the arrear demand was due to most of the pending cases of old arrears having been disposed of in 1083. There are still 22 cases of old disputed arrears involving a sum of Rs. 35,948 to be disposed of, as against Rs. 1,94,767 at the end of the previous year. The pending cases are involved in suits.

Total land revenue.

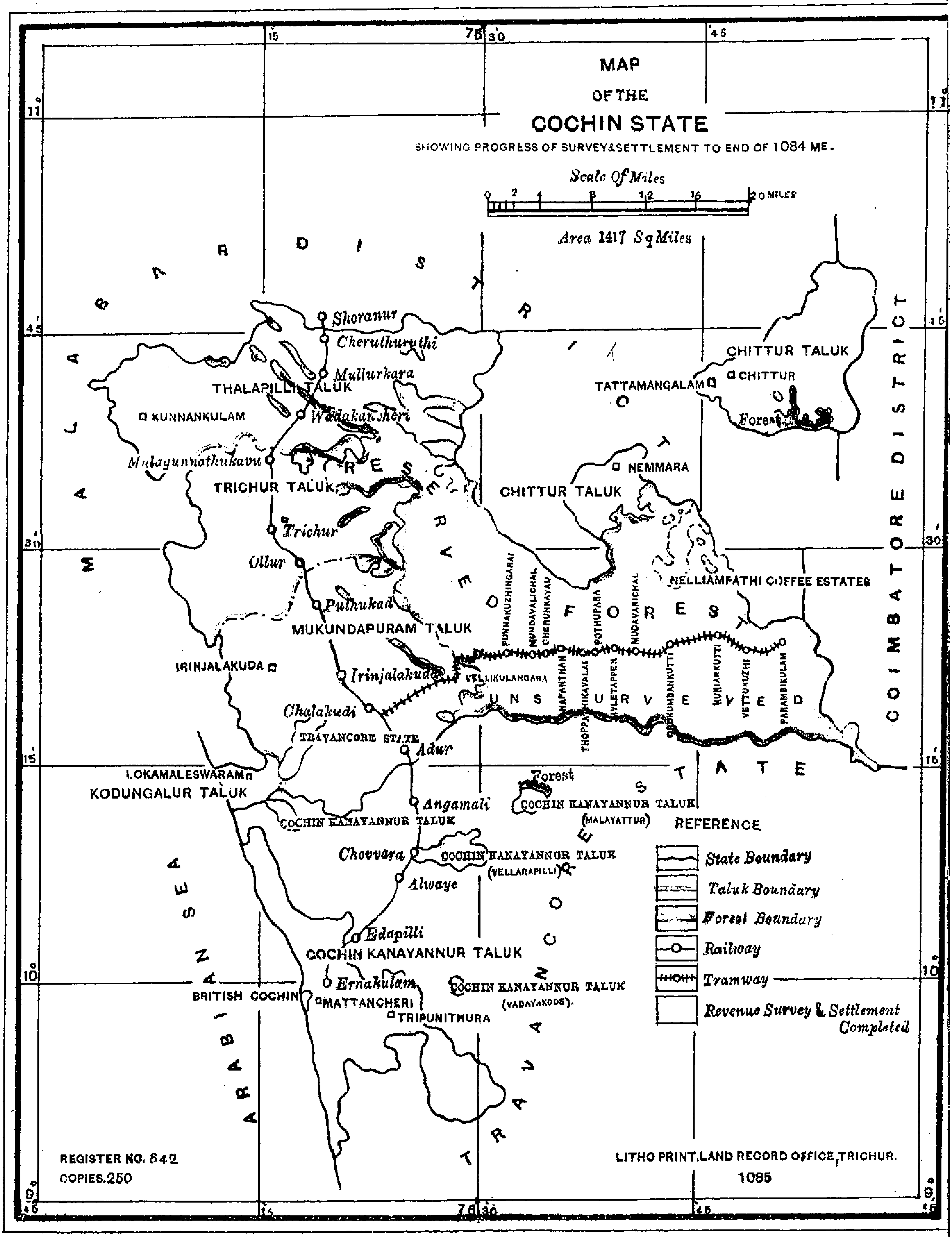
12. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 10,79,994, as against Rs. 9,34,450 in 1083 or 98·6 per cent of the total demand, as against 97·7 per cent of the previous year.

Expenditure.

13. The cost of the land revenue establishment amounted to Rs. 1,38,037, as against Rs. 1,23,624 in 1083. The increase was due to the revision of the village establishments of the Trichur and Talapilli taluks given effect to during the year.

Coercive measures.

14. Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 2,856 cases involving an amount of Rs. 39,966, as against 6,772 cases involving Rs. 73,314 in 1083, and 7,250 cases involving Rs. 94,833 in 1082. Moveable property was distrained in six cases involving Rs. 1,035, as against 58 cases involving Rs. 2,903 in 1083. Actual sales of moveables took place, however, only in two cases involving Rs. 180, as against five cases involving Rs. 144 in 1083. There was no case of *nadupattom* or sale of immoveable properties, while in 1083 there were 15 cases of *nadupattom* and one case of *sthirapattom*. In no case were defaulters' rights in land sold in the year.


MAP
OF THE
COCHIN STATE
SHOWING PROGRESS OF SURVEY & SETTLEMENT TO END OF 1084 ME.
Scale Of Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 MILES
Area 1417 Sq Miles
MALABAR DISTRICT
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
TRAVANCORE STATE
ARABIAN SEA
CHITTUR TALUK
CHITTUR
TATTAMANGALAM
Forest
NEMMARA
CHITTUR TALUK
NELLIAMPATHI COFFEE ESTATES
Shoranur
Cheruthuruthi
Mullurkara
THALAPILLI TALUK
KUNNANKULAM
Wadakancheri
Mulagunnathukavu
RESERVED FOREST
TRICHUR TALUK
Trichur
Ollur
Puthukad
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
IRINJALAKUDA
Irinjalakuda
VELLIKULANGARA
UNSURVEYED
PUNNAKUZHINGARAI
MUNDAYALICHAL
CHERUNKAYAM
POTHUPARA
MUDAVARICHAL
NAPANTHAN
THOPPA
KAVALAI
KUNBANKUTTI
KURIARKUTTI
VETTUKUZHI
PARAMBIKULAM
Chalakudi
(TRAVANCORE STATE
Adur
LOKAMALESWARAM
KODUNGALUR TALUK
Forest
Angamali
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK (MALAYATTUR)
Chowara
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK (VELLARAPILLI)
Alwaye
Edapilli
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
Ernakulam
BRITISH COCHIN
MATTANCHERI
TRIPUNITHURA
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK (VADAYAKODE).
REFERENCE
State Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Forest Boundary
Railway
Tramway
Revenue Survey & Settlement Completed
REGISTER NO. 842
COPIES. 250
LITHO PRINT, LAND RECORD OFFICE, TRICHUR.
1085

23770 - M28

Thus the total number of coercive measures under all classes fell from 6,851 in the previous year to 2,864 in the year under report. The steady decrease in the number of coercive processes is a satisfactory feature in the administration of land revenue for the year, and shows a careful and sympathetic application of the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation brought into force from the beginning of the year under report.

General remarks.

15. The administration of the land revenue department which was entrusted with additional responsibilities during the year—due to the winding up of the final operations of the Survey and Settlement work of the whole State—shows considerable advance in every direction. The current duties of the revenue offices were performed with more efficiency and promptitude. Collection work was good. The revenue subordinates have now become more fully acquainted with the new system of land revenue administration. The Land Revenue Manual under compilation in 1083 was brought into force early in 1084 and afforded considerable facility to the revenue officers in realising their duties and responsibilities.

SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

16. The survey establishment was disbanded in 1083 on the completion of the general survey work of the whole State. A temporary staff was, however, attached to the Land Records Superintendent's office for completing the pending items of work in connection with the general survey of the State and the staff worked for eleven months in the year. The only item of work pending completion at the close of the year was the preparation of a map of the Ponnani-Cochin boundary in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks. The expenditure on account of survey during the year was Rs. 6,587, as against Rs. 41,908 in 1083.

Cost.

Maintenance work done.

17. The annual verification of the boundary marks was completed in the Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur taluks. Departmental renewals and replacement of field stones were also done in a few cases. All the State boundary marks, the theodolite stations and the important trigonometrical stations were inspected by the Land Records staff during the year and most of them are reported to be in good condition. Under miscellaneous items of work, the Land Records staff attended to the re-demarcation of lands for purposes of assignment, the training of the Tahsildars and the revenue subordinates in survey, the demarcation of certain exclusions from forest reserves in the Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli taluks and certain accretion lands in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk.

SETTLEMENT.

18. The chief items of work that were pending at the close of the previous year were (1) the hearing of objections on rough pattahs issued in the Talapilli taluk, (2) the preparation of the final settlement records of the Talapilli taluk for being furnished to the normal revenue department, (3) enquiry into all the pending items of inam, assignment and escheat cases of the Trichur and Talapilli taluks, (4) the printing of the settlement registers of the remaining 36 villages of the Mukundapuram taluk and of all the villages of the Chittur, Trichur and Talapilli taluks and (5) the preparation of the final report on the introduction of Settlement in the State. All the above items of work except the printing of the settlement registers of the Chittur, Trichur and Talapilli taluks were completed according to the programme laid down. The final settlement records of the Talapilli taluk were handed over to the normal revenue department and the new rates were collected in that taluk from the beginning of the second quarter of the year. The Settlement department was abolished from the fifth month of the year but a small temporary staff was entertained for the printing of the settlement registers. The printing of the registers of the Chittur taluk was completed during the year by the temporary staff.

19. The total land revenue demand of the Talapilli taluk previous to the settlement was Rs. 1,27,270. The demand according to the settlement is

Financial results of settlement.

Chapter II.

Rs. 1,91,700 and shows an increase of Rs. 64,430 or 50·7 per cent. The increase under wet lands is 41 per cent, as against an increase of 69 per cent. in extent. Increment remissions to the extent of Rs. 29,705 have been granted for 1084, Rs. 16,085 for 1085, Rs. 6,338 for 1086, Rs. 2,170 for 1087 and Rs. 955 for 1088. A statement comparing the incidence of the new settlement demand with that of the old revenue demand is given in the Appendix (Statement No. 2.)

Cost.

20. The total cost of the settlement department during the year amounted to Rs. 19,544 including the charges for printing the settlement registers, as against Rs. 40,375 in the previous year. The total amount spent on settlement till the end of 1084 was Rs. 2,03,207.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

British boundary.

21. Of the two disputes pending at the close of 1083, the one relating to a plot of wet land known as Mavelipotta on the Palghat-Cochin frontier was disposed of during the year under report. The Darbar's claim to territorial jurisdiction over the land was not recognised by the Madras Government. With regard to the remaining case regarding five parambas in Vypeen near British Cochin, the final orders of the Madras Government have not yet been received. There are two disputes with Travancore, one regarding the compensation due to that State under Mr. Hannyngton's award of 1882 in respect of Valia Panickan Thuruthu and the other about the sovereign jurisdiction over 13 isolated bits of land in Gothuruthu in the Chennamangalam village. Both these are now pending arbitration by the British Resident.

Travancore boundary.

DEVASWOMS UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.

Incorporated Devaswoms.

22. The number of incorporated Devaswoms under Sirkar control during the year remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 147. The realisations on account of rent on land and other items of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,06,510, as against Rs. 1,07,745 in 1083. The expenditure on these Devaswoms was Rs. 1,54,581, as against Rs. 1,54,136 in the previous year. The net cost for the incorporated Devaswoms to the Sirkar was Rs. 48,071, as against Rs. 46,391 in 1083. The number of unincorporated Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar continued to be 25 as in the previous year. The rent on the landed properties of these Devaswoms and other items of revenue amounted to 84,730 parahs of paddy realised actually in kind and Rs. 2,36,767 (including the sale proceeds of a portion of the paddy collected), as against 1,08,028 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,56,263 in 1083. The expenditure of these Devaswoms was 70,607 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,76,158, as against 86,120 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,30,961 in the previous year. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12,24,012 and 56,587 parahs of paddy, of which, a sum of Rs. 9,11,062 has been invested on interest. The total investments during the year amounted to Rs. 2,50,000. Towards the close of the year, orders were passed by the Darbar on the Special Officer's report on Devaswom administration in general, referred to in the previous year, directing the re-organisation of the Devaswom department under a revised scheme of management and laying down definite instructions. The details of the scheme which was brought into force in the current year will be dealt with in the next report.

Unincorporated Devaswoms.

Reorganisation.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Punnathur.

23. The Punnathur and Kavalapara estates continued to be the only estates managed by the Sirkar during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Punnathur estate during the year amounted to Rs. 19,698 and Rs. 17,824 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were on account of (1) administrative charges, Rs. 4,000, (2) contribution to the Madras Court of Wards towards the maintenance of the members of the family, Rs. 1,600,

Chapter II.

(3) Public Works, Rs. 4,430 and (4) assessment on lands recoverable from tenants, Rs. 5,970. At the end of the year, the estate had a debt of Rs. 46,883, as against Rs. 46,823 at the end of 1083, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 5,067 in the Treasury to the credit of the estate. The total receipts and expenditure of the Kavalapara estate during the year amounted to Rs. 7,372 and Rs. 7,562 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were on account of (1) administrative charges, Rs. 1,237, (2) land revenue assessment, Rs. 1,331 and (3) up-keep of estate temples, Rs. 1,129. At the end of the year the estate had to its credit a sum of Rs. 35,047, as against Rs. 35,237 in 1083, of which a sum of Rs. 25,000 is invested in the State four per cent. debenture loan of 1903 and another sum of Rs. 8,000 in the Bank of Madras.

Kavalapara.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations passed.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year, *viz.*, (1) a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants, (2) the Arms Regulation, (3) the Petroleum Regulation, (4) the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation, (5) the Registration Amendment Regulation, (6) the Lepers Regulation, (7) the Tobacco Regulation and (8) a Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code. Of these Regulations, Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) were brought into force during the year, and Regulations Nos. (5), (7) and (8) from the beginning of the current year. Besides the above, a Proclamation, having the force of law, to amend the Proclamation of 1083 bringing into force the Indian Law of Contract, was also issued. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill was drafted during the year and forwarded for the advice of the Madras Government. The advice of the Government was received at the close of the year, and steps are being taken for bringing the same into force during the current year. The Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Bill was pending with the Madras Government when the year closed. The satisfactory progress in legislation work during the year enabled the Darbar to pass into law several important Bills which were pending consideration for the past several years. All the draft Bills were published in the Cochin Government Gazette inviting public criticism.

Rules framed under Regulations.

25. The following rules were passed under the several Regulations in force in the State.

(a) Under section 14, clause (e), of the Cochin Forest Regulation, No. III of 1080, to regulate hunting, shooting and fishing and to prohibit the poisoning of water and the setting of traps or snares within the limits of all reserved forests.

(b) Under sections 6, 30, 31, and 40 (a), (b) and (c) of the Cochin Salt Regulation, No. V of 1083, to regulate (1) the confiscation and disposal of articles confiscated, (2) the granting of batta to witnesses and of compensation for loss of time to persons released by Inspectors and (3) the selling and transport of salt from depots and bankshalls.

(c) Under sections 11, 15 and 20 of the Cochin Factories Regulation, No. VII of 1083, to regulate the management of factories.

(d) Under section 13 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, No. II of 1084, for determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted.

(e) Under section 8 of the Cochin Petroleum Regulation, No. III of 1084, to regulate the importation and the granting of licenses to possess or transport petroleum.

(f) Under sections 59 and 68 of the Registration Regulation, No. V of 1084, to regulate the proceedings of the Registrars and the fees payable for the registration of documents.

Tenancy Bill.

26. The Commission appointed in 1083 to investigate into the customs and usages relating to the relationship between landlords and tenants in the different parts of the State and to ascertain as far as possible the general principles which underlie the existing understandings between them held 13 sittings in the important centres of the State for the purpose of taking evidence and examined 19

jenmies and 35 tenants as witnesses. 29 written statements of opinion from jenmies and 92 from tenants were also recorded by the Commission. The report submitted by the Commission was published for public criticism. Several criticisms and representations both from jenmies and tenants were received. The Diwan received deputations of jenmies and tenants in connection with the subject. The matter is now engaging the earnest consideration of the Darbar and final orders will soon be passed.

Weights and measures.

27. It having been brought to the notice of the Darbar that the want of a uniform system of weights and measures in the State had become a fruitful source of fraud against which the public had no adequate protection, the Diwan, in virtue of the authority conferred on him by section 22, clause (3) of Regulation III of 1010, promulgated during the latter part of the year 1083, a set of rules prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures with instructions for stamping, etc. The rules which were published in the Gazette dated 11th July 1908 (28th Mithunom 1083), were not actually brought into force, the matter being under discussion with the Madras Government till recently. The notification dated 11th July 1908 was since republished in the Gazette with a few slight alterations on 3rd September 1909 (19th Chingom 1085), and will come into force from 3rd December 1909 (18th Vrischigom 1085).

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

28. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted, at the beginning of the year, of 23 officers and 239 men, the sanctioned strength being 23 officers and 251 men. During the year, there were 23 admissions, 2 deaths, 21 dismissals, 3 resignations and 7 discharges on pension or gratuity in the Brigade. Thus the actual strength of the Brigade at the end of the year was 23 officers and 229 men. The sanctioned strength of the State Band, after its separation from the Nair Brigade in 1083 was 19, *viz*., one Band-Master, one Band-Jamadar, one Band-Havildar and 16 musicians, but the actual strength at the beginning of the year was only 15. During the year, there were five admissions, one dismissal and one death. Thus the actual strength of the Band at the end of the year was 18. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the close of the year was 12, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and nine troopers, as against 16, the sanctioned strength, and 15, the actual strength at the end of 1083. Four men were retired on pension during the year. As in the previous year, the superior officers in the infantry were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In the artillery, there were four muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in previous years and they were used, as usual, for State purposes only. In the Body-guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver, and the other officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. No ammunition of any kind was supplied to the Nair Brigade in the year. The men in the infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises. The Commandant reports that, for present purposes, the men are efficient and that they discharged their duties satisfactorily during the year under report. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 32,791 and Rs. 4,917 respectively, making a total of Rs. 37,708, as against Rs. 37,453 in 1083.

State Band.

His Highness' Body-guard.

Duties of men.

Cost.

POLICE.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Organisation and staff.

29. The scheme of re-organisation of the department, sanctioned in 1082 and brought into force partly in 1083, was given effect to in its entirety from the beginning of the year under report, the old Station House Officers in all the important stations being replaced by the Sub-Inspectors, whose practical training was over by the end of 1083. As it was, however, not possible to judge the merits of

Training of Sub-Inspectors.

Chapter III.

the Sub-Inspectors during the time that they were under training, their grading according to the scale in the sanctioned scheme was given effect to only from the third quarter of the year. Of the 12 Sub-Inspector candidates selected and trained in 1083, one found wanting during the course of training itself was degraded as a Head Constable and posted to the Reserve. By the middle of the year, however, there was the full complement of Sub-Inspectors in each grade. The scheme had also provided for the conversion of 16 out of the 30 charging stations into out-posts, and, as in the previous year only four of these stations were so converted, the remaining 12 charging stations were also converted into out-posts during the year. The number of charging stations was thus reduced to 14 as provided in the scheme.

Other changes.

Strength.

30. The sanctioned strength of the force after re-organisation, *viz.*, 63 officers and 477 men, was maintained throughout the year. Of the temporary force of seven constables that existed at the beginning of the year for providing special guards to private parties at their own cost, only three continued throughout the year. 63 officers and 469 men were engaged in discharging purely executive functions, as against 64 officers and 469 men in 1083, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 1,526 persons and one to 2·55 square miles respectively, as against one to 1,523 persons and one to 2·55 square miles respectively in the previous year. Not a single member of the force is totally illiterate. The reserve force consisted of 11 officers and 72 men as in the previous year and continued to be kept in efficient training to meet emergencies. The force was supplied with 99 snider carbines with bayonets, 119 muzzle loaders with bayonets, 10 Inspectors' swords and 165 ordinary police swords. Of these, the snider carbines were exclusively used by the armed reserve force as in the previous year. 2,430 ball and 1,270 blank cartridges were supplied to the force during the year. The total number of departmental punishments during the year rose from 403 in the previous year to 409. The number of fines, black-marks, degradations, suspensions and dismissals, during the year was 27, 325, 30, 19 and 8 respectively, as against 96, 235, 16, 42 and 14 respectively in 1083. Good service promotions were given to two persons and red marks to 50, as against 3 and 24 respectively in the previous year. 41 constables received money rewards from the Government, one Inspector, four head constables and one constable from private individuals, and one Sub-Inspector from the British Government. One head constable was presented with a pair of gold bangles by His Highness the Raja for successful detection work. Including the three cases pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 18 cases of police officers criminally prosecuted during the year, as against 36 in the previous year. All these cases were instituted by private individuals, one before the Police and the rest before the Magistrates. Of these 18 cases, 11 were for wrongful restraint and confinement, three for hurt, one for kidnapping, one for assault and the remaining two for theft. Of these, only one case ended in conviction, three were withdrawn by the complainants, in 12 the accused were discharged, one was referred and the remaining one was pending trial at the close of the year. In two of the cases thrown out, compensation was awarded by the Magistrate to the accused policemen. During the year, four prisoners escaped from police custody, all of whom were re-captured. Three constables responsible for the escapes were punished departmentally. There was considerable increase in the number of processes served by the police during the year, the number being 18,080, as against 16,220 and 14,879 respectively in 1083 and 1082. Of these, 890 were arrest warrants, 167 search warrants, 94 distress warrants, 14,740 summonses and 2,189 other processes. The attention of the District Magistrate has again been drawn to this matter and he has been instructed to see that the Police are not unnecessarily burdened with processes by the Magistracy.

Education.

Armed reserve police.

Arms and accoutrements.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and recaptures.

Processes.

Chapter III.
CRIME

31. The total number of cases (both under the Penal Code and under local and special laws), registered during the year was 1,690, as against 1,784 and 1,520 in 1083 and 1082 respectively. Including the 87 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,777. Of these, 1,102 were cognisable and 312 non-cognisable under the Penal Code and 363 under local and special laws, as against 910, 369 and 609 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of cases under local and special laws is attributed by the Superintendent to the vigilance on the part of the Police. Of the 1,777 cases for investigation by the Police during the year, 1,698 were disposed of, leaving 79 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 95·55, as against 95·39 in the previous year. Of the 1,002 cases charged (including the 55 cases pending before the Courts at the close of the previous year), 778 ended in conviction and 148 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 76 cases pending trial before the Courts at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to cases charged was 77·64, as against 86·27 in the previous year. The average duration of the charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 19·99 and 27·96 days, as against 18·43 and 29·09 days respectively in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year which was 568, as against 645 in 1083. The number of murders and culpable homicides reported during the year however rose from 6 and 5 in the previous year to 14 and 8 respectively. There was a small decrease under offences against property, the number of dacoities, robberies, house-breaking with theft, ordinary thefts and cattle thefts reported during the year being 6, 6, 129, 363 and 42 respectively, as against 8, 6, 171, 394 and 55 respectively in 1083. No case of piracy was reported during the year.

Percentage of conviction to charged cases.
Duration of investigation.
Grave crimes.

32. The percentage of detection on the total number of grave crimes reported fell from 45 to 40·14. Including the 52 cases pending with the Police at the end of 1083, 620 cases of grave crimes were investigated by the Police during the year. Of these, 281 or 45·32 per cent were charged, as against 49·72 per cent in the previous year. Including the 36 cases that were pending trial at the end of the previous year, 317 cases were disposed of by the Courts, of which 228 or 71·92 per cent ended in conviction, as against 76·92 per cent in 1083. The reduction in the number of grave crimes reported during the year is satisfactory, but the decrease in the percentage of detection and of cases charged, as well as of conviction in charged cases shows deterioration in Police work during the year. The large increase in the number of murder cases and culpable homicides is also to be regretted. The department passed through a stage of transition. The subjoined passage from the report of Police work in the Madras Presidency for 1908 is in point. "The old class of station house officers who have been displaced, has suffered both pecuniarily and in status and has become more apathetic and indifferent. Such men are indeed by no means averse to being obstructive in order to cast discredit upon the new officers. The latter, notwithstanding their superior qualifications and methods of work, lack experience and can hardly be expected to meet with much success in detection as yet". Exactly similar conditions prevailed during the year in the State. Four cases were referred as wilfully and maliciously false, but in none of these cases were the complainants prosecuted, as evidence was not strong enough to sustain a conviction. Out of Rs. 26,532 worth of property concerned in cases reported to the Police during the year, only Rs. 9,138 worth of property or 34·44 per cent. was recovered, as against 40·14 per cent in the previous year. But the property concerned in cases charged by the Police was worth only Rs. 9,263, of which Rs. 6,160 worth of property or 66·50 per cent was recovered, as against 72·50 per cent in 1083. Including 10 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 47 persons, or 6 more than in the previous year, were put up before the District Magistrate, of whom 18 persons were ordered to give security, as against 16

Detection and prevention of crime.
False cases.
Recovery of property.
Prevention.

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in the previous year, 8 persons were discharged, and 21 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The finger-print bureau received 273 slips during the year, which, with 1,488 already existing, made a total of 1,761, all of which were properly indexed. 28 slips were received for search, but in none of these cases could any previous conviction be traced as the bureau was established only three years ago. The number of known depredators in the register at the end of the year was 337, of whom 35 were in jails and 302 at large, as against 281, 29 and 252 respectively in the previous year. The relations between the Cochin Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be as cordial as before. Periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Station House Officers and beat constables were arranged for the exchange of intelligence.

Finger-print bureau.

Co-operation with the British and Travancore Police.

Cost.

33. The total cost of the Police department during the year was Rs. 84,508, as against Rs. 81,342 in the previous year and Rs. 85,000 in the revised estimate of 1084. The increase over that of the previous year was mainly due to the pay of the Sub-Inspectors being drawn in full on completion of training, during which they were given only a stipend of Rs. 25. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 156, as against Rs. 150 in the previous year, and the net cost per head of population was 1 anna 7·9 pies, as against 1 anna 7·2 pies in 1083.

General remarks.

34. The year continued to be one of transition. The re-organisation scheme sanctioned in 1082 was brought into force completely, but the full complement of Sub-Inspectors began to work only by the middle of the year. The Superintendent of Police concludes his report for the year with the following remarks:—" During the year under review, the old order changed giving place to new. The old set of Station House Officers was replaced by the new Sub-Inspectors. The novelty of the situation produced disastrous results in the case of some and all of them had to contend and overcome the indifference and neglect and even disguised oppositions of the said Station House Officers. The Division Inspectors, whose extent of jurisdiction was doubled, could not spare adequate time to put these new upper subordinates in the right way in each and every instance. With all these disadvantages which, though transient, are by no means inconsiderable, it is not surprising to find that the results of the year do not compare favourably with those of the previous year." It is hoped that with the aid of the experience gained as well as of the rules of departmental procedure and investigation and general administration which have now been embodied in a Code under compilation during the year which will be issued shortly, the department will now settle down to systematic work under the new conditions and show better results.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Organisation and staff.

35. The organisation of the Magisterial department during the year remained the same as ordered in the previous year with one change. The dual functions of the Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur having, on experience, been found to hamper the work of both the departments, a separate full-time Magistrate was appointed for the taluk, with additional jurisdiction over a few villages of the adjoining taluk. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year were 5 third class Magistrates' Courts, 7 second class Magistrates' Courts, one first class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts, as against 5, 8, 3 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The variation in the number of the second and third class Magistrates' Courts depended on the powers with which the presiding officers were invested. The officers who were appointed for the first time to act as Magistrates at Cochin, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur were given only third class powers at the beginning, and the Cranganur Magistrate also exercised only third class powers for the greater part of the year. The subordinate Magistracy continued to be held by graduates with legal qualifications. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers during the year were the District Magistrate's Court, 2 Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS. File and disposal.

36. In the Magistrates' Courts, the total number of cases for disposal was 3,062, *viz*., 2,997 cases filed during the year, as against 3,388 filed in 1083, and 65 pending at the beginning of the year, as against 80 in the previous year, of which 3,008 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 54 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of 5,545 persons put up for trial before the Magistrates (including 225 awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those died, escaped or transferred), 1,857 persons were convicted, 3,360 were discharged or acquitted and 53 were committed or referred to higher Courts, while the remaining 275 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. There was a fall in the percentage of conviction from 41·003 in the previous year to 35·2. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to 110 persons, as against 79 persons in 1083. Of the 3,008 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,120, or 70·5 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code, while the remaining 888, or 29·5 per cent were offences under local and special laws, as against 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 1,857 persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 444 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 69 to simple imprisonment, 6 to fine with imprisonment, 1,297 to fine alone, 8 to whipping in addition to other punishment and 33 to whipping in lieu of other punishment, as against 508, 99, 21, 1,615, 4 and 66 respectively in the previous year. Of the 33 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishment, 10 were juveniles. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 12,134, which, together with the arrears of Rs. 958 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 13,092, of which Rs. 11,520 was realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,142 was written off as irrecoverable and fines amounting to Rs. 125 were cancelled in appeal. There was thus a balance of Rs. 305 in the Magistrates' Courts pending realisation at the end of the year, as against Rs. 958 at the end of 1083. 21·7 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 19·6 per cent in the previous year, and 54·12 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 52·2 in 1083. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrate fell from 88·2 per cent in the previous year to 73·3 per cent and the percentage of confirmation rose from 42·8 in the previous year to 48·2. Applying the appeal test, the quality of work done by the Magistrates and especially by the District Magistrate showed improvement. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first, second and third class Magistrates was 29·5, 8·2 and 6·5 days respectively, as against 17·6, 9·3 and 12·3 days respectively in 1083. The reduction in the average duration in the Courts of Sub-Magistrates is satisfactory. The work of the Sub-Magistrates has shown a further improvement in this respect over that of the previous year. The increase in the average duration of cases disposed of by the District Magistrate is attributed to the frequent changes in the personnel of the District Magistrate, which necessitated the re-posting and re-hearing of several cases. 5,743 witnesses, or 682 less than in the previous year, were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witness was detained for more than 3 days by any of the Magistrates. Including the three security cases involving 13 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 66 cases affecting 118 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 37 cases affecting 84 persons in 1083. Of these, 43 related to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 20 to nuisance, one to dispute concerning possession of immoveable property and two to maintenance, as against 24, 8, 3 and 2 respectively in 1083. 57 persons were involved in the 43 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 33 were discharged, and 13 convicted and 11 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

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SESSIONS COURTS. File and disposal.

37. In the Sessions Courts, 29 cases, or 2 less than in the previous year, were filed and all of them were disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with 50 persons, of whom 28 were acquitted and 22 convicted and punished. The percentage of conviction to persons committed for trial fell from 65·6 in the previous year to 44. Two were sentenced to imprisonment for life. The average duration of sessions trials was 4·56 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 11·2 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, as against 5·18 and 8 days respectively in the previous year. The Sessions Courts examined 286 witnesses, or 8 more than in the previous year, of whom 14 were detained for more than 3 days, as against 28 in the previous year. The Judges have offered satisfactory explanation for the detention of these witnesses.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK. District Magistrate's Court.

38. Including the one appeal pending at the beginning of the year, the District Magistrate had for disposal 246 appeals, all of which were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 250. The number of appellants concerned in the 246 appeals disposed of was 399, as against 451 in 1083. Appeals were rejected in the case of 21 persons, sentence or order was confirmed, modified or reversed in the case of 223, 23 and 131 persons respectively, and, in the case of the remaining one, a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 9·4 days, as against 9·2 days in 1083. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 13 appeals involving 29 persons, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 9 appeals involving 22 persons in the previous year. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 14 persons, modified in the case of one and reversed in the case of 14. The average duration of appeals fell in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court from 33 days in the previous year to 30·2 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court, it rose from 16·5 days to 17·5 days. With the two appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had for disposal 22 appeals, of which 20 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 appeals at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1083 were 25, 23 and 2 respectively. The 20 appeals disposed of concerned 24 persons and included two appeals preferred by persons sentenced to life imprisonment, and three by the Government against acquittal. The sentences or orders passed on 11 were confirmed, those on 7 reversed, and those on 4 modified. One appeal was rejected, and in another the order of acquittal was reversed and new trial was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 20 days, as against 14·6 days in 1083. The increase in the average duration is attributed by the Judges to the delay in serving notices in one appeal against an order of acquittal and to the intervention of the annual vacation.

Sessions Courts.

The Chief Court.

Revisional work.

39. With one petition pending at the beginning of the year, the District Magistrate had for disposal 82 petitions, all of which were disposed of. 2 cases were taken up on revision of calendars. 6 petitions were filed in the Sessions Courts and all of them were disposed of. Including 4 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had for disposal 87 petitions, of which 80 were disposed of. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and another Judge, the District Magistrate's Court during the year. Inspection work showed a marked improvement over that of the previous year.

Inspection.

Financial.

40. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 37,457, as against Rs. 36,293 in 1083 and Rs. 39,700 in 1082.

General remarks.

41. The work of the subordinate Magistrates during the year was satisfactory and continued to show steady improvement. In spite of many changes in the personnel of the District Magistrate, the supervision exercised over the subordinates was effective. The salient features in the administration of Criminal Justice during the year were (1) an improvement in the quality of the work done by the Magistrates, (2) a reduction in the average duration of cases disposed of

by the Sub-Magistrates and (3) a substantial reduction in the amount of fines pending realisation at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

42. The number of prisons in the State during the year was 7, *viz.*, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and 6 subsidiary Jails. Number of Prisons.

43. There was no material change in the organisation of the staff except that an additional clerk was appointed towards the close of the year to cope with the increased scriptory work in the Central Jail, due to the introduction of the new jail rules, and the pay of the Hospital Assistant attached to the Central Jail was ordered to be debited to "Jails" instead of to "Medical" as was being done before. The number of prison offences committed by the warder establishment fell from 75 in the previous year to 65, the chief offence being neglect of duty. Consequently, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of punishments inflicted on the staff; only one man was dismissed, as against 7 in 1083, the services of two were dispensed with, three were reduced and two suspended. A good conduct stripe was awarded to a warder for having detected an attempt to introduce tobacco into the jail by a released convict. There were 139 convicts at the beginning of the year, 363 were admitted and 399 discharged, leaving 103 at the end of the year. 502 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 505 in 1083, the average daily number being 121·73, as against 133·62 in the previous year. Particulars of the classification of the convicts according to their terms of imprisonment are given below :— THE CENTRAL JAIL. Staff.

Nature of sentence			*Males*	*Females*	*Total.*
Sentence of death		...	1	...	1
Rigorous imprisonment for life		...	8	1	9
Do	Do	for more than 7 years ...	21	...	21
Do	Do	for more than one year...	48	...	48
Do	Do	for more than 6 months...	30	...	30
Do	Do	for less than 6 months ..	370	12	382
Simple imprisonment		...	7	4	11
		Total ...	485	17	502

There were 48 re-convicted prisoners, as against 125 in 1083, and the system of separation of habituals from other prisoners continued to be in vogue. 112 convicts, or 36 less than in the previous year were punished departmentally. There were no escapes of convicts from the Central Jail during the year. One leper convict was transferred to the newly opened Leper Asylum. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with prison clothing manufactured in the Central Jail itself, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. There was no change in the system of diet of the prisoners during the year. There was one under-trial prisoner at the beginning of the year, 68 were admitted and 67 discharged, leaving 2 at the end of the year. There was one civil debtor at the beginning of the year, 39 were admitted and 36 discharged, leaving 4 at the end of the year. Conduct. Clothing and feeding. Under trial prisoners. Civil debtors.

44. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 539, as against 631 in 1083. Of these, 65 were treated as in-patients and 474 as out patients, as against 42 and 589 respectively in the previous year. There were 8 deaths, as against 11 in the previous year. Of these, one died of pthysis, 3 of diarrhoea and 4 of dysentery. Special attention was paid to the vaccination of the prisoners and all admissions were vaccinated except those bearing clear marks of small-pox, or of recent vaccination. 299 convicts were vaccinated, as against 300 in 1083, of which 192 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and on discharge was 105·8 lbs and 109·9 lbs, as against 104·2 lbs and 107·8 lbs respectively Health of prisoners.

Chapter III.

in 1083. The above figures show that, during the year, there was decided improvement in the general health of the jail.

Jail industry. 45. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 106·82, as against 118·4 in the previous year. The chief industries carried on in the jail during the year were, as usual, coir-yarn making, cloth weaving and coir-rug making. Net bags, baskets and other miscellaneous articles also continued to be made as in the previous year, but laced cloth weaving had to be temporarily stopped towards the latter part of the year for want of suitable men to carry on the work. Samples of jail manufactures were sent to the exhibition held at Viyyur by the State, and prizes amounting to Rs. 44 were secured in addition to certificates of merit. Receipts. The sale proceeds of jail manufactures and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 3,312 and Rs. 155, as against Rs. 4,333 and Rs. 46 respectively in 1083, and the average earnings per head of convict were Rs. 28, as against Rs. 33 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fall in the jail population. Financial. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 15,671, as against Rs. 17,655 in the previous year. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 126, as against Rs. 132 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 98, as against Rs. 99 in 1083.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS. 46. The Subsidiary Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations who were, from the beginning of the year, made Ex-officio Superintendents of the Sub-Jails and they were subject to the control of the District Magistrate who was made Ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons under the new jail rules. At the beginning of the year, there were 48 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together, and 729 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 777. 738 of these were discharged during the year, leaving 39 at the end of the year. The total cost of the Sub-Jails was Rs. 2,000, as against Rs. 2,416 in 1083. The cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was 1 anna 9 pies, as in the previous year. All the Subsidiary Jails were inspected during the year.

General remarks. 47. The rules under the Prisons Regulation, No. VI of 1076, which were issued towards the close of the year 1083, were given effect to from the beginning of the year under report. The more important of the changes effected by these rules are the following:—

(1) The delegation of the Diwan's powers as Inspector-General of Prisons to the District Magistrate, who was made Ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons for the whole State.

(2) The appointment of the Sub-Magistrates of the stations in which Sub-Jails are situated as Ex-officio Superintendents thereof.

(3) The appointment of official visitors to the Central Jail, consisting of the Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal, the Secretary to the Diwan and the Superintendent of Police.

(4) The grant of good conduct stripes and good conduct allowances to the warder establishment as well as the award of black marks to them.

(5) The classification of prisoners as habituals and first offenders.

(6) The issue of history tickets to convicts for the record of every occurrence of importance in the convict's jail life.

(7) The regulation of interviews and communications with prisoners and the provision for the admission of Christian ministers into the jail.

(8) The issue of railway warrants and payment of batta and subsistence allowance to released convicts to enable them to reach their homes.

(9) The treatment of various classes of prisoners as civil, under-trial, female prisoners, juveniles, Brahmins, European prisoners, State prisoners, lunatics, lepers and condemned prisoners.

(10) The introduction of the remission and the convict warder systems.

(11) The introduction of new registers, forms and statements similar to those in use in the British jails.

(12) The introduction of rules for the management and control of the manufacturing department.

The administration of the Jails, especially that of the Central Jail, showed a marked improvement during the year. There was some improvement in the discipline and conduct of the jail staff as well as of the convicts. The industrial section received proper attention, and economy was exercised in regard to expenditure.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

48. The re-organisation of the Judicial department, sanctioned during the latter part of the year 1083, came into force from the beginning of the year under report. The salient features of the re-organisation are:— Re-organisation

Chief Court.—(a) Introduction of a progressive scale of pay of the Chief Court Judges, raising the maximum pay of the Chief Judge to Rs. 1,000 and of the Puisne Judges to Rs. 750.

(b) Improvement in the scale of pay of the Chief Court Registrar.

District Courts.—(c) Creation of two grades of District Judges, thereby raising the pay of one of the District Judges to Rs. 500.

(d) Improvement in the scale of pay of the District Court Sheristadars.

(e) Improvement in the pay of the clerical establishment of the District Courts involving an increase in the pay of the last clerk from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and of the Head clerk from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 and a corresponding reduction in the number of low paid clerks.

(f) Abolition of the posts of Theertha Sastries and Harikars of the District Courts, reduction in the total number of hands in the inferior staff from 19 to 10 and increase in the pay of the Masapadies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.

Munsiffs' Courts.—(g) Increase of the number of Munsiffs in the first grade by one with a corresponding reduction in the number of Munsiffs in the third grade, thus providing for two Munsiffs in each of the three grades.

(h) Improvement in the scale of pay of the clerical establishment, involving increase in the pay of the last clerk from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and of the Head clerks, from Rs.25 to Rs. 30 and a corresponding reduction in the number of low paid clerks.

(i) Increase in the pay of the Masapadies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 and of the peons from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6, 7 and 8 and reduction in the number of peons from 24 to 18.

(j) Revision of the process establishments of all the Courts involving a reduction in the number of hands from 262 to 250 and substantial increase to their pay.

The net result of the re-organisation was an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,060 per annum.

The number of Courts that exercised original jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Munsiffs' Courts and 2 District Courts. The appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the Chief Court and the two District Courts. In the third quarter of the year, however, the work in the Anjikaimal District Court was found to be in a state of great congestion owing to the accumulation of arrears of nearly one year's work, *viz.*, 152 original suits and 116 appeals. With a view to the early disposal of the heavy pendency, an additional District Judge was appointed towards the close of the year. The arrears were mostly due to (1) the increase in the number of original suits filed in 1083, the number being 203, as against the largest number 151 in 1081 of the preceding five years, which resulted in an increase in the number of pending suits from 40 in the beginning to 100 at the end of the year 1083, (2) a larger number of suits being filed in the year under report up to Mithunam 1084, *viz.*, 151, as against 144, the average file of the past five years and (3) the inadequate disposal of cases in the said Court during the year, prior to the appointment of the additional Judge. Tribunals.

Chapter III. Litigation.

49. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 8,700, as against 8,928 and the total number of appeals filed was 795, as against 887 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the total litigation, but the disposals fell short of the previous year, and hence the arrears under suits and appeals increased from 437 to 644 and 247 to 295 respectively.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' Courts.

50. The Munsiffs began the year with 292 cases, received 8,405, disposed of 8,271 and ended with a balance of 426 cases. Of these 426 cases, 81 were over six months old and 345 below six months, as against 27 and 265 respectively in 1083.

District Courts.

The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year with 145 cases, received 295, disposed of 222 and ended the year with a balance of 218 cases, as against 145 in 1083. Of these 218 cases, 45 were over one year old, 59 over six months and 114 below six months, as against 3 over one year, 20 over six months and 122 below six months in 1083. Of the 45 cases over one year old, 42 were pending in the Anjikaimal District Court, of which 39 were Inam cases, pending the decision of the Chief Court in revision petitions preferred against the finding of the District Court in an important case. The pendency of the remaining three cases of more than one year's duration in each Court has been satisfactorily explained.

Contested suits.

The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs was 2,298, as against 2,304 in the previous year, and that by the District Judges was 158, as against 155 in 1083. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 93 days and that of small causes 33·3 days, as against 74·3 days and 29·1 days respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases disposed of in the Anjikaimal District Court, rose from 4 months and 10 days in the previous year to 6 months and 11 days and, in the Trichur Court, it rose from 6 months and 12 days to 7 months and 18 days. The increase in the average duration in the District Courts is attributed to the disposal of long pending suits in the year.

Quality of work.

15 per cent of the appealable orders of the Munsiffs were appealed against, and 53·8 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 14·4 per cent and 53·4 per cent respectively in 1083. 51·8 per cent of the appealable decrees of the District Judges were appealed against and 44·6 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 61 per cent and 42·5 per cent respectively in 1083. The quality of the work of the District Judges, as tested by the result of appeals, showed a slight improvement.

Execution.

Including arrears, the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 9,950 and 696 applications respectively for execution of decrees, as against 10,544 and 934 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 9,440 and 586 were disposed of, as against 9,835 and 841 respectively in 1083. In the Munsiffs' Courts, satisfaction was obtained in full in 975 cases and in part in 461 cases and in the District Courts, in 175 and 62 respectively. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

51. The District Courts began the year with 69 appeals, received 553 and disposed of 451, leaving 171 appeals in arrears at the end of the year. The average duration of appeal suits disposed of rose from one month and 23 days to three months and 22 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from two months and 3 days to two months and 25 days in the Trichur District Court.

The Chief Court.

The Chief Court began the year with 178 appeals (87 regular appeals and 91 second appeals), received 242 (115 A. S. and 127 S. A.) and disposed of 296 (121 A. S. and 175 S. A.) leaving a balance of 124 (81 A. S. and 43 S. A.) at the end of the year, as against 286, 350, 458 and 178 respectively in 1083. The disposal during the year, though smaller as compared with that of the previous year, is reported to be the highest on record with the exception of that year. The change of procedure introduced by the amendment of the law as stated in paragraph 40 of the Administration Report for 1082 has had the desired effect. Of the 124 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3 were over one year old, 56 over six months and 65 below six months, as against none over one year, 70 over six months and 108 below six months when the year

began. There was perceptible improvement in the average duration of regular contested and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court, the figures being 8 months and one day and 5 months and 27 days respectively, as against 10 months and 24 days and 9 months and 20 days respectively in 1083.

52. The District Courts had for disposal 48 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 41 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 appeals pending at the end of the year, as against 59, 55 and 4 respectively in 1083. The Chief Court had 37 appeals in all for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15 appeals pending at the end of the year, as against 93, 88 and 5 respectively in the previous year. 11 of the orders under appeal were confirmed. There were no references under the Land Acquisition Regulation pending in the District Courts at the beginning of the year. 8 cases were received during the year, of which 7 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 14, all of which were cases pending from 1082. Including the 3 appeals under the Registration Regulation pending at the beginning of the year, the District Courts had for disposal 25 cases, of which 22 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 24. Registration was ordered in 13 cases, as against 19 in 1083. Of the three appeals pending at the end of the year, one was between 3 and 6 months old and the remaining two, below 3 months. No references under the Stamp Regulation nor any civil references were received during the year. Including arrears, *viz.*, 21, the Chief Court had 180 revision petitions for disposal of which 118 were disposed of, the file and disposal in 1083 being 86 and 92 respectively. The large increase in the file which accounts for the large increase in the arrears at the end of the year, was mainly due to a large number of petitions in Inam cases. The Chief Court had 417 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 377 were disposed of, as against 600 and 555 respectively in 1083. The Chief Judge inspected the Anjikaimal District Court and the Anjikaimal District Judge inspected all the Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to him during the year. The Trichur District Court was not inspected during the year, as the previous inspection extended to the end of the year 1083. There was an appreciable improvement in inspection work.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK. Land Acquisition references. Registration petitions. Stamp petitions, Civil references. Revision petitions. Inspection.

53. Six graduates-in-law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court, and six as Vakils of the District Courts. Four Vakils were enrolled in the Munsiffs' Courts.

Enrolment of Vakils.

54. The copyist establishments in all the Civil Courts, revised from the beginning of the second quarter of 1083, continued as a temporary establishment throughout the year. The value of copy stamped papers used for copies issued from the Civil Courts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,737, as against Rs. 10,450 for the nine months in 1083. The cost of paper to Government at 2 pies a paper came to Rs. 1,228. The net receipts for the year thus amounted to Rs. 13,509, as against Rs. 9,579 in 1083. The cost of the copyist establishments for the year was Rs. 9,324. There was thus a net gain of Rs. 4,185 from the copyist establishment of the Civil Courts during the year, as against Rs. 2,397 for the nine months in 1083.

Copyist establishments.

55. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were as follow:—

Financial.

	1083	*1084*
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds of Court fee stamps and labels and copy stamped papers ...	2,20,110	2,29,222
Deduct half the expenditure of the Stamp department ...	16,094	13,249
Net revenue on account of Court fee stamps and labels and copy stamped papers ...	2,04,016	2,15,973
Add receipts under the head of 'Law and Justice (Civil)' ...	2,806	788
Total ...	2,06,822	2,16,761

56. The decrease in the receipts under the head of 'Law & Justice (Civil)', was mainly under comparing fees, owing to the fact that the copyist establishment under the paid system of copyists worked throughout the year, whereas in 1083 it worked so only for 9 months. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,228, as against Rs. 99,011 in 1083, the increase in the expenditure being due chiefly to the increase of pay to one of the District Judges and the re-grading of Munsiffs, ordered in the re-organisation of the department sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the year.

General remarks.

57. During the latter part of the year, arrangements were made for the publication of the Chief Court decisions in all important cases from 1085 once a quarter and the work was entrusted to a competent member of the Chief Court Bar on a remuneration of Rs. 40 per mensem. Arrangements were also made for the compilation and the publication of all important old decisions of standing interest in which legal principles are discussed and the law interpreted, such as those which relate to Marumakkathayam law and usages, succession and inheritance among Jews, Christians, Cutch Memons and other subjects of His Highness, land tenures, international, maritime and mercantile law within the last decade, in two volumes, for a bonus of Rs. 250 for each volume. All the circular orders of the Government and the Chief Court regarding Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice were carefully revised and compiled in two volumes. They are now in the press.

Salient features.

58. The salient features of the year's administration of Civil Justice are (1) the increase of arrears in the Munsiffs' and District Courts, (2) a slight improvement in the quality of the work of the District Judges as tested by the result of appeals, (3) the reduction of pendency as well as of average duration in the Chief Court and (4) an appreciable improvement in inspection work.

REGISTRATION.

Organisation and staff.

59. The scale of pay of the ministerial establishment of the department was improved during the year at an increased cost of Rs. 1,578 per annum. A full time Registrar was appointed at Cranganur with effect from 15th Mithunam 1084 (28th June 1909) in place of the Registrar-Magistrate. Territorial jurisdiction of some of the Registry offices was slightly re-adjusted during the year to suit the altered conditions consequent on the completion of revenue settlement in the Trichur and Talappilli taluks.

Number of instruments.

60. The total number of documents registered during the year was 45,331, of which 26,581 were compulsory and 18,750 optional, as against 43,996, 26,001 and 17,995 respectively in the previous year. The largest number of documents was registered in the Kunnamkulam Registry office and the smallest in the Nemmara Registry office. The number of documents registered in Book I (those relating to immovable property) rose from 37,211 in the previous year to 38,183, and those relating to movable property, registered in Book II, also rose from 6,683 to 7,051.

Wills.

The number of wills registered in Book IV was 97, or 5 less than in the previous year. Of the 97 wills, 62 were executed by Hindus, 29 by Christians and 6 by Mahomedans. Three authorities to adopt were registered during the year, as against none in the previous year.

Value of instruments.

The average value of a document registered rose from Rs. 356 in the previous year to Rs. 388.

Business in Registry offices.

61. Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 44,776 or 98·8 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·7 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 416 were registered within one week and 139 after one week. The number of documents that were refused registration was 105, as against 104 in 1083. The number of applications for search of documents was 1,877, or 278 more than in the previous year. Seven documents remained unregistered pending enquiry, at the end of the year, as against 11 in 1083. There were 28 registration appeals to the Superintendent of Registration

in 9 of which registration was ordered. In the remaining 19, the findings of the District Registrars were confirmed. Including the three appeals pending at the end of 1083, the District Courts had for disposal 25 cases; in 13 of these, registration was ordered, 6 appeals were rejected, one was compromised and two were dismissed for default, thus leaving three appeals pending at the end of the year. Three prosecutions were instituted during the year under section 67 of the Registration Regulation, I of 1049, for the offence of false personation and abetment thereof. Two of these ended in conviction, the two accused in one case being fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively, and the two accused in the other being sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each. The remaining prosecution was pending disposal at the end of the year. All the Registry offices were formally inspected by the Superintendent once during the year. Eight Registry offices were inspected by the Diwan Peishkar during the year.

Prosecution.

Inspection.

Financial.

62. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 71,467 and Rs. 28,262 respectively, as against Rs. 68,177 and Rs. 26,577 respectively in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 43,205, as against Rs. 41,600 in 1083. The average registration fee for a document was Rs. 1-6-7, as against Rs. 1-6-2 in the previous year.

Joint stock Companies.

63. No new Company was registered during the year. Of the four Companies hitherto registered during the previous three years, "The Cochinite Company, Limited", which was reported in the previous year to be lying dormant, has been formally wound up. Of the remaining three Companies, *viz.*, "The Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Limited", "The Potujana Vivaha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Limited", and "The Bhattathiripad, Panicker and Company, Limited", only the last has shown material progress, its paid up capital having risen from Rs. 4,850 in 1083 to Rs. 14,760 in the year under report. The paid up capital of "The Potujana Vivaha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Limited" rose from Rs. 208 in the last year only to Rs. 269 during the year, while the paid up capital of "The Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Limited" remained the same as at the end of 1083.

General remarks.

64. The increase of 3 per cent in the number of documents registered, the increase in the number of cases of voluntary registration and the rise in the revenue are the chief features in the administration of the Registration department for the year.

MARINE.

65. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 33 steamers and 102 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 43 and 94 respectively in 1083, the aggregate tonnage being 1,00,369, as against 1,20,942 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 10,469 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 10,444 in 1083.

66. The light was exhibited from the Malipuram flagstaff from 15th May to 30th September, 1909, as usual. The south-west monsoon set in on the 1st June, a little earlier than in the previous year and the rainfall during the period was moderate. At the beginning of May, a severe cyclonic storm passed from the Bay of Bengal into the Arabian Sea, crossing the coast near Mangalore, and very bad weather was experienced at the port during its passage, from the 4th till the 8th May.

67. Results of the joint inspection of the sea-coast from Cruz Milagre Gap to Azhikkal referred to in paragraph 63 of the last year's report are still awaited.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Import permits.

68. During the year 56 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion cap, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

69. Under Regulation I of 1061, 97 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 16 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, etc., 10 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 71 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, etc.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

Season.

THE south-west monsoon was favourable during the year but the north-east monsoon proved, however, insufficient. About the middle of the third quarter of the year, there was an unusually heavy-rain-fall all over the State which caused some damage especially to kole cultivation. The insect pest on cocoanut leaves that was prevalent in Cranganur was investigated by the Assistant Entomologist to the Government of Madras. His report was published in the Gazette. The disease, however, disappeared altogether during the year. A fresh disease broke out in the Chellanum village of the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk but, as it suddenly disappeared, no thorough investigation could be made. A disease known as "Mahali" affecting the arecanut palm appeared in the Kunnamkulam village of the Talapilli taluk. The Superintendent of Agriculture investigated the cause and nature of the disease and suggested practical remedies to the ryots. There was no outbreak of any serious disease in field crops during the year. Cattle diseases such as epizootic, aphtha, rinderpest, etc., were prevalent in the Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli taluks. They were of a virulent type, and consequently, the agricultural stock suffered. There were in all 3,206 deaths on account of the above diseases. Prompt remedial measures were adopted by the Veterinary department and inoculation was resorted to. The Veterinary Assistant visited all the infected villages and suggested precautionary measures, such as segregation, isolation, burning carcasses, etc. There was a slight fall in the price of paddy owing to large imports. The Darbar sanctioned a grain compensation allowance for the first three months of the year to all its servants drawing Rs. 10 and less. The rain-fall during the south-west monsoon period was 56·66 inches, as against 68·86 inches during the corresponding period of 1083. The rainfall at the seven rain-gauge stations is compared below with that of the four previous years:—

Rainfall.

Stations	*1080*	*1081*	*1082*	*1083*	*1084*	*No. of rainy days*
Ernakulam	81·43	94·73	123·63	106·93	94·15	127
Mattancherry	...	...	...	113·32	104·25	125
Cranganur	...	...	...	110·69	98·69	112
Irinjalakuda	...	...	...	132·25	110·51	117
Trichur	102·08	120·03	147·09	166·24	120·16	108
Wadakancherry	...	...	..	157·18	112·59	111
Chittur	57·93	66·30	95·93	56·65	79·50	92

AGRICULTURE.

Operations.

71. The Agricultural department continued its operations on the same main lines as in the previous year and its activities were confined chiefly to (i) the study of the agricultural conditions of the State including local pests, etc., (ii) the management of the Government Farm, (iii) the organisation of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, (iv) the instruction of ryots in improved methods of agriculture, the use of new implements, manure, etc., and (v) the publication of agricultural bulletins in the Government Gazette. The Farm opened in the previous year in an open piece of ground known as the Viyyur Park, near Trichur, covers an extent of about 350 acres of land. The operations were extended gradually but cautiously during the year. Cattle shed, manure shed and poultry house and yard

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were constructed. Agricultural operations were conducted with the object of (a) the study and improvement of local cultivation, (b) the introduction of new kinds of crops suitable to the locality, such as sugar-cane, ground-nut, pulses, fibre crops, etc., (c) the conservation of farm yard manure on more scientific methods, (d) popularising of new implements, appliances, etc., and (e) the improvement of local breeds of cattle and poultry.

72. An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in conjunction with a Cattle Show was held for the first time in the Government Farm at Trichur in the year, for the benefit of the ryots, artisans and other industrial classes of the State. It was opened by His Highness the Raja. The agricultural section was best represented and was very successful. The important industries in the State—weaving, bell-metal, carving, lace-making, embroidery, etc.,—sent the best specimens of their workmanship. The Cattle Show, however, was poor owing to the prevalence of cattle disease at that time. Lectures were delivered on subjects bearing on agriculture and treatment of cattle. Demonstrations were held. There were also weaving and ploughing competitions. Prizes in the shape of medals and money and certificates of merit were given for the best specimens of exhibits. The cost of the Exhibition was Rs. 2,538. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Catte Show.

73. The Agricultural Superintendent in his tours gave instruction to several jenmies and tenants on improved methods of cultivation and an agricultural association was formed at Trichur in the year. Its members took practical interest in agriculture and applied for help from the department. Ground-nut seeds were distributed to many ryots in all the taluks and the improved implements were also lent for making experiments on private holdings. Practical notes in colloquial Malayalam were published in the village sheet of the Government Gazette on 21 agricultural subjects, the most important of which are (1) the use and cultivation of ground-nut, (2) conservation of cattle manure, (3) tapioca and preparation of flour from its roots, (4) arecanut palm disease, (5) single seedling system of transplanting paddy, (6) report on Parasa Lepida (cocoanut palm disease), (7) pepper cultivation, (8) cassava as a famine food, (9) plantain and (10) Banku paddy. The Agricultural department cost the Darbar Rs. 8,894. Instruction of ryots. Agricultural bulletins. Cost.

74. An allotment of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned under agricultural loans. Five applications were received during the year, of which two were rejected, two were held over for the current year for want of budget allotment and one was sanctioned for the total budget grant of Rs. 2,000 and disbursed during the year. There are clear signs of eagerness on the part of the ryots to take advantage of the loan rules. An increased allotment of Rs. 10,000 has therefore been made in the current year's budget. Agricultural loans.

COFFEE.

75. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies was 3,359 acres, of which 3,349 acres were under mature and 10 acres under immature plants, as against 3,170 and 167 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 7,69,716 lbs. or an average of 226 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 135 lbs. per acre in 1083. The number of persons permanently employed was 87, as against 122 in the previous year, and the number of temporary hands was 892, as against 828 in 1083. Including the balance of Rs. 1,140 pending collection at the close of the previous year, the amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 13,757, of which a sum of Rs. 12,368 was collected and Rs. 1,389 written off as irrecoverable. Coffee cultivation.

RUBBER.

76. The area under rubber cultivation during the year was 2,300 acres, of which, 2,116 acres were fully planted up. The plants in all the estates are reported to be growing remarkably well, especially in the Palapilli estate, where the trees are declared to have attained the best growth yet on record in the east. In this estate, Rubber cultivation.

where planting was begun in 1905, tapping operations and the manufacture of rubber biscuits are reported to be in progress. Encouraged by the satisfactory results of rubber cultivation in the past, the Darbar took up the question of the lease of more forest lands which have no capital value, for the cultivation of this produce. Accordingly, about 5,500 acres in the Palapilli forests and 10,000 acres in the Sholayar valley were notified for sale. A total extent of 4,950 acres in the Palapilli forests was assigned during the year for rubber cultivation for a sum of Rs. 1,81,750 including the forest growth thereon. No sale was effected in the Sholayar valley which is eminently suited for rubber, for want of offers. The question will again be taken up when offers are received.

FORESTS.

Organisation and staff.

77. The department as re-organised in 1083 continued to work throughout the year. The arrangement by which Rangers were given territorial charges produced satisfactory results. The field establishment of the department underwent no change during the year. The Darbar having resolved to send an officer of the State Forest Service for training in Forestry in Oxford and Germany, Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A. and D. D. R., the Working Plan Officer and Superintendent of Depots was selected for the purpose and granted a scholarship of £ 200 a year. He has joined St. John's College, Oxford, and is making satisfactory progress in his studies.

AREA. Forest Settlement.

78. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles. The Forest Settlement department started about the end of 1083 continued its operations for 9 months in the year and completed the work. During the year, notification under section 8 of the Forest Regulation, No. III of 1080, was published in the Gazette in respect of the 62 blocks proposed to be reserved in the Talapilli taluk, which together with the 68 blocks already notified for reservation in the previous year made a total of 130 blocks. The final notifications under section 12 of the Forest Regulation were published in the Gazette declaring the blocks of all the taluks except Mukundapuram to be "Reserved Forests". Since the close of the year, the notification in respect of the forest blocks of the Mukundapuram taluk was also published. Of the 130 blocks proposed to be reserved in all the taluks, only 112 blocks were declared to be reserved. 13 blocks were left unreserved, as they were found either unfit for reservation or their reservation was considered detrimental to the interests of the ryots. The question of reservation of the remaining 5 blocks which formed the subject of a civil suit will be taken up in due course. Arrangements have since been made for the demarcation of the areas with permanent field marks. The Forest Settlement Officer received and disposed of 590 claim petitions during the year, which, together with the 84 petitions received in the previous year, made a total of 674 petitions, all of which were disposed of. Of these, about 500 were *bona fide* complaints regarding claims and the rest were applications for the registry of land. 23 appeals were received by the Diwan against the decisions of the Forest Settlement Officer and in all but one the latter's decisions were confirmed. The number and nature of the petitions presented and the appeals preferred clearly show that the Forest Settlement caused no hardship and the work was completed in a satisfactory manner, care having been taken to safeguard the interests of the people by excluding all occupied and cultivated lands within the blocks and allowing sufficient margin in the main blocks to the ryots to take manure and utilise timber for agricultural purposes. All public rights and privileges over canals, cart-tracks and foot-paths in the reserved areas were also admitted. The most satisfactory feature of the Forest Settlement was that the Government had not to acquire any land to extinguish private rights.

Working plans. Selection of coupes.

79. During the year six coupes were selected and marked, two in Orukomban, two in Kodasseri and two in Nemmara. Fuel coupes in Orukomban and

Paravattani were also opened for the supply of fuel to the Tramway and the Railway. The coupes in the Orukomban were as usual reserved for departmental collection and sale, while in others standing trees of specified girths marked by the department were sold by tenders on seigniorage. The question of transport of Cochin timber from Adirapilli through intervening Travancore forests which was under correspondence between the two Darbars for the last eight years was satisfactorily settled during the year. Reconnoitering of the Palapilli and Kodasseri forests was completed during the year, and a working plan for the latter was prepared, the forest being divided into 20 coupes to be worked on a rotation of 80 years. The working plan of the Palapilli forest is in course of preparation. With this, the important work of reconnoitering and preparing working plans for all the ranges in the forest area of the State will be completed. The cost of field work in connection with the preparation of working plans amounted to Rs. 1,154, which works out to a little over 1 anna 5 pies per acre.

Reconnoitering work.

80. The most important communication maintained in the forest areas is the Forest Steam Tramway, the working of which during the year is described in paragraphs 89 to 93 *infra*. No cart-tracks were newly constructed or repaired, the work of repairing being undertaken by departmental contractors at their own cost according to their requirements. A Tanah office at Ottupara was constructed at a cost of Rs. 156. The Kokkalai depot and the Range offices at Ottupara and Nemmara were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,007. The usual *pathivu* works were carried out during the year. The construction of a bungalow at Adirapilli and a revetment wall for the Ernakulam depot tank was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,900 and Rs. 1,320 respectively.

Communications and buildings.

81. 158 cases were reported during the year, as against 161 in 1083. There were 34 cases pending at the beginning of the year which, together with the 158 cases, made a total of 192 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 64 cases were compounded, 52 were disposed of by the Magistrates (38 ending in conviction and 14 in acquittal) and 20 were dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving 56 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,279 was realised on account of compounding fees, as against Rs. 1,754 in the previous year. Now that the settlement of the forests has been completed, the boundaries fixed, and the people are becoming more familiar with the Forest Regulation and the rules issued thereunder, it is hoped that crimes will decrease. To prevent the smuggling of timber by British wood-cutters, a protective staff was specially posted at the British frontiers adjoining the Machad and Paravattani forests. This arrangement has produced the desired effect. The rules already framed under the several sections of the Forest Regulation worked satisfactorily during the year, especially those relating to transport. Rules were issued by the Darbar, during the year, under section 14 (e) of the Forest Regulation for the preservation of game and fish in the Reserve Forests.

Forest crime.

82. No special arrangements were made for the protection of forests from wild fires, as the demarcation of the boundaries with field marks was not done during the year. Instructions have since been issued to introduce a regular system of fire conservancy simultaneously with the work of demarcation. The timber depots and departmental buildings of the Orukomban Working Circle and teak plantations at Palapilli and Chettikolam were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,620, as against Rs. 1,449 in 1083. During the year, no serious damage by fire took place in any forest area. The elephant *kraal* and the rest-house in the Orukomban Working Circle were, however, destroyed by fire, but the occurrence was not traceable to forest fires and was probably due to negligence.

Protection from fire.

83. The privileges allowed to the people by the rules under the Forest Regulation, such as free grazing of cattle (except goats and elephants) and free

Privileges to ryots.

removal of head loads of dry fuel and other produce for agricultural purposes, were continued during the year.

Sylviculture. 84. Natural regeneration of teak was noticed in abundance in the Chittur and Paravattani forests. Regeneration of other important species was good in all the forests of the State except in the evergreen areas of Machad, Orukomban Working Circle and the Nelliampathies. Regeneration of marketable species, such as white cedar, pongu and ayini, was not satisfactory in the above forests. Bamboos are reported to be still growing to an undesirable extent in the Orukomban Working Circle. The Conservator has been requested to take steps in the current year for eradicating them. The Chettikolam teak area was extended by one acre and planted up with teak. Thinning operations were conducted in the Palapilli teak plantations as usual. Improvement fellings were carried on in the Chittur Kanam and felling under the system of coppice with standards was effected for fuel in the Machad and Paravattani forests. No operations were however conducted during the year in the direction of artificial reproduction. The Conservator's attention has again been drawn to this important matter and arrangements are being made for re-stocking the already worked areas of the several forests especially Parambikulam.

Artificial reproduction.

Sirkar elephants. 85. There were 15 Sirkar elephants at the beginning of the year. Six captures were made during the year, of which two alone survived. The total number of elephants at the end of the year was therefore 17. During the year detailed instructions were issued for the capture, maintenance and up-keep of elephants, and for purposes of treatment they were placed in charge of the Government Veterinary Hospital Assistant. The condition of the elephants was satisfactory. The existing arrangement for the capture of elephants under contract system was found defective and capturing operations were ordered to be conducted by departmental agency in all the forests except Kodasseri, where, as an experiment, the work was ordered to be given on contract.

Gross yield and out-turn. 86. The following statement has been furnished by the Conservator showing the total yield and disposal of forest produce as compared with the previous year :—

Kind of produce	Yield and out-turn		Increase or decrease	Disposal		Increase or decrease
	1083	1084		1083	1084	
	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies
By Sirkar agency						
Teak ...	11,176	4,728	— 6,453	10,997	18,708	+ 7,711
Blackwood ...	742	190	— 552	650	890	+ 240
Other species ...	12,153	15,397	+ 3,244	18,660	15,092	— 3,568
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Firewood ...	7,376	14,059	+ 6,683	7,376	14,059	+ 6,683
By consumers and purchasers	Candies	Candies	Candies			
Teak ...	1,747	382	— 1,365	Same as yield		
Blackwood ...	1,150	1,104	— 46			
Other species ...	13,272	19,863	+ 6,591			
	No.	No.	No.			
Bamboos ...	2,48,974	2,09,350	— 39,624			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Firewood ...	6,036	7,721	+ 1,685			
By confiscation ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Forest produce ...	1,064	972	— 92			

Besides the above, standing trees to the value of about Rs. 48,000 were sold for lump sums from the lands leased out for rubber cultivation and other areas. The decrease in yield under teak and blackwood was due to the fact that in the forests tapped by the Tramway, only one new coupe was worked departmentally. Having regard to past experience, it is found necessary to regulate the fellings so as not to allow timber to lie in depots for years and thus deteriorate and also not to exhaust the yield of the standing trees in the forests sooner than

contemplated in the working plan. The sale of standing trees and toplings of the above species from coupes and assigned lands was comparatively small during the year. The increase under disposal of those species was due to the increased transport by Tramway of timber already felled and larger sales effected by the Sirkar directly and by their agents, Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The yield and disposal of junglewood by consumers and purchasers show an increase during the year and this is explained as being due to the system, largely resorted to during the year, of sale of standing trees on seigniorage. During the year 6,070 tons and 7,949 tons of fuel were supplied to Railway and Tramway respectively. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots along the tram line was 31,835 candies, of which 24,326 were of teak, 686 of blackwood and 6,823 of junglewood. Of these, 603 candies of junglewood are reported to be unfit for transport and will be written off the accounts. Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. continued to be the agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood according to the agreement entered into in the previous year. The accounts submitted by the agents for the first quarter of their working, having been audited, disclosed certain irregularities. The terms of the agreement were therefore revised with effect from 1st April 1909. The chief features of the revised contract are (1) the reduction of commission payable to the agents to 5 per cent of the net sale proceeds, the old commission being graduated from 5 to 30 per cent according to prices obtained and (2) cancellation of the old contract for the supply of squares and scantlings up to 5,500 tons to Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The Darbar have in lieu thereof agreed to supply them with the same quantity of converted timber of varying prices according to lengths. The agents sold during the year 2,998 candies of teak logs, 1,14,182 c. ft. of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel, and 2,875 candies of junglewood and realised a sum of Rs. 2,58,033 including commission payable to them. The sales effected during the latter part of the year by the agents on the terms of the revised agreement show an appreciable improvement.

Disposal. *Balance in stock.* *Agency arrangements.*

87. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 8,37,046 and Rs. 3,06,513, as against Rs. 5,13,871 and Rs. 4,36,557 respectively in the previous year, and as against the revised estimate of Rs. 6,80,000 and Rs. 3,31,800. The receipts include Rs. 1,37,000 realised on account of the sale of rubber lands and the expenditure includes Rs. 3,766 being the cost of Forest Settlement and Rs. 1,375, half the expenditure on account of the hospital on the tramway line established for the benefit of the Forest and Tramway subordinates. The large increase in receipts and the appreciable decrease in expenditure over the revised estimate are satisfactory features in the financial position of the department. The net revenue of the department during the year was Rs. 5,30,533. Against this has to be set off an amount of Rs. 1,27,376 on account of maintenance charges of the Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue therefore was Rs. 4,03,157. All liabilities, except a sum of Rs. 2,849, were paid up and all outstanding advances that could be adjusted were adjusted during the year. *Financial.*

88. The net revenue realised was the highest on record and shows, after three years of deficit, a substantial surplus. The department is now in a financially sound condition, having no liabilities outstanding. The forest operations are well regulated. The Conservator has been instructed to devote more of his personal attention to the important questions of artificial re-production, fire protection and elephant catching operations. *General remarks.*

TRAMWAY.

89. The pensionable office establishment of the Tramway stood as re-organised in 1083. The non-pensionable and executive staffs under the several sections, *Reorganisation.*

Engineering, Loco, Traffic and Stores, were re-organised with effect from 1st Makarom 1084. The chief features of the re-organisation are:—

(1) The posts of General Construction Agent and Loading Inspector were abolished as these were found to be superfluous.

(2) The general Inspector of the Engineering section was placed in charge of both the Engineering and Traffic sections and his pay was raised from Rs. 155 to Rs. 175–200. He was designated Engineer's Assistant and his head-quarters were fixed at the upper end of the Tramway.

(3) The pay of the Permanent Way Inspectors was raised and their jurisdiction defined. They were also placed under the direct control and supervision of the Engineer's Assistant.

(4) Under "Loco", the number and pay of Fitters were reduced, the post of the Assistant Loco-Foreman was created and he was placed in charge of the Brake establishment.

The total cost of the non-pensionable establishment according to the revision amounted to Rs. 6,005 per mensem, as against Rs. 6,216 before the re-organisation. There was thus a saving of Rs. 211 per mensem, or Rs. 2,532 per annum.

Permanent way.

90. The length of the line linked up for traffic at the beginning of the year was 48 miles 11·8 chains. A length of 41 chains, the formation of which had been completed in the previous year, was linked up during the year, thus making a total length of 49 miles opened up for traffic at the end of the year. Arrangements were also made during the year for the extension of the line as far as the British boundary, for tapping the forests beyond the present terminus of the line. A portion of the line was surveyed during the year. Report of further progress in this direction is awaited. To facilitate loading at Parambikulam, four new sidings to a length of 18·8 chains were also constructed during the year. In spite of heavy traffic, the permanent way was in good condition. The sidings at the Chalakudy Railway Station were, as usual, maintained by the Railway Company.

Rolling stock.

There were eight engines (one of which was in disrepair) and 55 pairs of trucks at the beginning of the year. Arrangements were made with the Railway Company for the periodical inspection of the engines by a Boiler Inspector, and six engines were accordingly inspected and found to be in good condition. Twelve pairs of trucks, the materials for which had been bought in the previous year, were fitted up and brought on the line during the year. There were thus 67 pairs of trucks on the line. Fifteen pairs of new trucks were also sanctioned during the year. These were fitted up and brought on the line since the close of the year. The total number of trucks now on the line is 82 pairs, out of which 75 pairs are in the running stock for timber traffic.

Accidents.

One accident of a serious nature, as against two in the previous year, occurred during the year, resulting in loss of life of a Tramway subordinate.

Traffic and total transport.

91. Two trains were run daily in each of the three sections and the traffic was conducted according to the time table prescribed for the purpose. The number of traffic days was 331, and 1,622 trains ran during the year. The total quantity of timber transported during the year was 23,522 candies, as against 15,435 candies in 1083. Besides these, fuel, canes, odas and sleepers were also transported by departmental contractors.

Buildings.

92. One of the suggestions of Mr. Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the late Madras Railway Company, who inspected the line in 1083, was that the Tramway staff should be provided with permanent buildings along the line. An expenditure of Rs. 25,073 was incurred during the year for putting up 34 units of gang quarters, four hospitals and also quarters for the Assistant to the Engineer and Assistant Loco-Foreman. Twenty-five culverts and one bridge were renewed and two bridges were reconstructed at a total cost of Rs. 48,635.

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Expenditure.

93. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 2,13,757 (of which Rs. 86,380 was under capital and Rs. 1,27,377 under maintenance), as against Rs. 5,02,017 in the previous year. This large decrease in expenditure was due to the fact that all the liabilities of previous years were paid off in 1083. Out of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 31,706 represents liabilities of the previous year, provision for which could not be made in that year owing to the large outstanding items that were already ordered to be paid up. The net expenditure for the year was therefore only Rs. 1,82,051, as against Rs. 1,94,172 in 1083. There were no liabilities outstanding at the end of the year, and all advances were adjusted except a small sum of Rs. 95. The total booked outlay on account of the Tramway, including cost of construction, maintenance, rolling stock, etc., up to the end of 1084 amounted to Rs. 22,31,483. The total capital expenditure, calculated roughly up to date, comes to about Rs. 18 lakhs. The Tramway transported 23,522 candies of timber and earned a sum of Rs. 1,74,072 from the Forest department for the work. The Tramway also earned Rs. 1,966 on account of receipts on private transport. The total receipts on account of transport thus amounted to Rs. 1,76,038. Deducting the maintenance charges of Rs. 1,27,377, the net receipts of the Tramway amounted to Rs. 48,661, which give a return of 2·7 per cent on the total booked capital. The financial results are encouraging, but they will depend entirely on the traffic of timber, continuous supply of which for the future must be a matter of anxious consideration of the Forest department. With the improved facilities for traffic in the shape of additional rolling stock, better accommodation as well as supply of clothing and medical aid to the labour employed and the efficient organisation of the Tramway department, the Tramway will no doubt show even better out-turn of traffic in the current year. In the budget memorandum for the current year, the following observations were made:—

Financial results.

"The forest tramway no doubt will cause anxiety, for some time to come, for, although till the end of 1083 the total outlay on construction of the tramway including rolling stock amounted to Rs. 20,17,726, of which 17½ lakhs represent capital expenditure and although in that year all the liabilities were paid up and advances debited to accounts, the current year has to provide a sum of Rs. 2,42,200 on account of the tramway which is nearly a lakh in excess of the forecast estimate. Various improvements that have been suggested by Mr. Thompson have to be carried out only gradually. Moreover, to ensure continuity of traffic on which must depend the financial results of the undertaking, it has now been found necessary to reconstruct all the important bridges and culverts as recommended by Mr. Thompson and to provide more substantial quarters for the staff all along the line. A preliminary survey has been made of the extension, proposed by the Forest department, of the tramway up to the British boundary so as to facilitate the transport of teak in the area, and it is likely that, when the work of exploitation in Parambikulam is over, this extension will be found necessary. At all events, the Darbar do not apprehend that, taking into account all the required capital expenditure, the annual average debit on account of the Tramway during the next few years will be more than Rs. 1,80,000, as against the forecast of 1½ lakhs."

The Darbar hope, now that the Tramway administration is placed on a satisfactory basis, there will be no occasion for any large outlay on capital expenditure in the future, and deducting the maintenance charges, the Tramway will earn a fair dividend on the capital outlay.

TRADE.

94. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 17,610, as against Rs. 12,947 in the previous year. The value of exports amounted to Rs. 9,725. The bulk of the trade in the State finds its outlet and inlet in the British port of Cochin.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation and staff.

95. The department continued to work under the scheme of re-organisation sanctioned in 1083, the results of which are on the whole satisfactory. There was however a re-distribution of Divisional charges so as to equalise responsibilities.

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Out of the staff entertained for the Karuvannur bund project referred to in paragraph 88 of the previous year's report, the Overseer worked for a few days only in the year, and the remaining staff was disbanded by the end of Mithunam 1083 as the work was completed. A temporary staff consisting of two field surveyors on Rs. 50 each with the necessary establishment of lascars and chain men was entertained on the 1st of Makaram 1084 for a period of three months to take the necessary levels and surveys for the improvement of the Moolathura Irrigation system. Another staff consisting of a surveyor on Rs. 45 with the necessary establishment of lascars was entertained for a period of one month for ascertaining the exact extent of the lands in British territory to be irrigated under Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy Irrigation systems which were acquired by the Darbar.

Temporary establishment.

Total expenditure.

96. The expenditure on Public Works for State works during the year was Rs. 4,59,069, as against Rs. 3,85,978 in 1083, and as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,64,547. The sub-joined statement gives the particulars of the budget grant and expenditure under the different heads:—

Budget head	*Budget grant*	*Expenditure*
A. *Works.*	Rs.	Rs.
Communications—Original	20,356	19,665
Do —Repairs	91,786	89,275
Buildings —Original	58,744	61,065
Do —Repairs	59,022	57,639
Irrigation —Original	85,745	85,244
Do —Repairs	31,602	27,716
Miscellaneous —Original	8,164	10,506
Do —Repairs	3,147	2,826
Purchase and repair of tools, plant, stock, etc.	3,226	3,912
Miscellaneous	4,655	2,110
Petty construction and repairs	38,550	37,469
Total ...	4,04,997	3,97,427
B. *Establishment and other charges* ...	59,550	61,642
Grand Total ...	4,64,547	4,59,069

There was thus a net lapse of Rs. 5,478, or 1·2 per cent on the total grant for State works. The utilisation of the allotments sanctioned is satisfactory.

Petty construction and repairs.

97. Petty construction and repairs were, as in the previous year, carried out under departmental supervision with results which are on the whole satisfactory. The expenditure incurred during the year under "Petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 37,469, as against Rs. 22,262 in 1083.

Contribution works.

98. Besides the above, the department also undertook and executed contribution works costing Rs. 12,720 for Cranganur, Rs. 1,361 for Unincorporated Devaswoms, Rs. 1,913 for the Kavalapara and Punnathur estates under the management of the Sirkar and Rs. 2,242 for other departments. Thus the total disbursement by the department amounted to Rs. 4,77,305, as against Rs. 4,33,239 in 1083.

Establishment charges.

99. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 61,642, or 12·9 per cent of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 53,458 in 1083. The increase in expenditure under establishment over that of the last year is mainly due to (1) the increase under travelling allowance, (2) the appointment of a Fitter to be in charge of the Pulsometer steam pump and (3) the increments sanctioned to the Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineer.

Roads.

100. The total expenditure on "Communications-Original" was Rs. 19,665, as against Rs. 22,919 and on "Repairs" Rs. 89,275, as against Rs. 1,08,279 in 1083. The number of miles of roads maintained during the year remained unchanged,

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viz., 450. A sum of Rs. 78,064 (Rs. 65,076 ordinary maintenance and Rs. 12,988 special allotment) was spent during the year on road maintenance, as against Rs. 86,190 in 1083, the increased expenditure in 1083 being due to special grants for repairs on account of damages caused by the phenomenal floods of 1907. The condition of the roads showed perceptible improvement.

Irrigation.

101. Irrigation works were attended to by the Irrigation branch newly constituted in 1083. The work of the Irrigation branch consisted as usual of (a) the up-keep of the Sirkar Irrigation systems of the Chittur taluk and the regulation and distribution of water supply connected therewith, (b) the maintenance of the several minor Irrigation and protective works known as "*Chiras*" in the remaining taluks of the State, (c) the preparation of plans and estimates and (d) the investigation of important schemes. No important original work was undertaken during the year. Subsequent to the constitution of the Irrigation branch in 1083, the policy of the Darbar of developing the Irrigation systems of the Chittur taluk had been carried out further, for in addition to the systems already under control, the rights over other important private Irrigation systems were acquired by the Darbar with the result that, as against 92 miles of channels under maintenance at the time, the Irrigation branch has now to look after 163 miles of channels excluding *Akampadom* channels. The important addition during the year to the Irrigation systems is that of Kunnamkattupathy, popularly known as Kittu Pillai's anicut. It was acquired at a cost of Rs. 97,177 under the Land Acquisition Regulation. In addition to the acquisition of private systems, an elaborate scheme for the improvement of the Moolathura system was under the consideration of the Darbar during the year. The Irrigation channels were maintained satisfactorily and systematic silt clearance in the Moolathura system was also undertaken during the year. The *Akampadom* or percolation water channels attached to the Moolathura Irrigation system were also placed under departmental control and maintenance. A set of rules for water distribution under all conditions was framed and notified. The expenditure incurred during the year on maintenance of irrigation works was Rs. 19,773, as against Rs. 13,655 in 1083. The total expenditure on Irrigation was Rs. 1,12,960, as against Rs. 29,456 in 1083. The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of the Kunnamkattupathy system. The inspection of all the irrigation and navigation canals in the State was completed during the year and orders on the report have since been passed to introduce a regular system of annual silt clearance and maintenance. The amount spent on the maintenance of navigable canals during the year was Rs. 370.

Receipts.

102. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 64,420, as against Rs. 65,552 in the previous year. 14 toll-gates and 9 ferries were newly opened in 1084.

Inspection.

103. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year, and the Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Divisional officers as usual. The accounts of the Public Works Department Head office were inspected during the year by the Comptroller of Accounts and the results were satisfactory. The improvement in the general working of the department noticed in 1083 was well maintained during the year by fair progress in all directions.

General remarks.

RAILWAY.

Working agreement with the South Indian Railway Company.

104. In his letter dated 24th June 1907, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company advised the Darbar by the direction of the Secretary of State for India conveyed to the Board of Directors that the Company would discontinue their working agency on the 31st December 1907 and that the arrangements under which the Company worked the Shoranur-Cochin State Railway would also terminate on that date. Being satisfied that the terms under which

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the Madras Railway Company worked the Cochin-Shoranur State Railway till the expiry of their contract were unsatisfactory, the Darbar approached the British Resident early in December 1907 with a request to move the Madras Government to negotiate a more favourable working contract. The following are extracts from this communication:—

"Under clause 17 of the present contract, the charges made by the Company for working the State Railway bear the same proportion of the total revenue expenditure as the gross earnings of the State Railway bear to the gross earnings of the Madras Railway system including the State line, and the surplus profits are calculated after providing from the net earnings contribution to the Madras Railway Provident fund and interest at 3% per annum on the booked capital expenditure on the Railway including land and the surplus profits are to be divided between the State and the Company in the proportion of 4/5 to the State and 1/5 to the Company. The sub-joined table shows the gross receipts and the working expenditure, and the net receipts from the Railway since the commencement of its working:—

Year	Gross receipts Rs.	Working expenditure Rs.	Net receipts Rs.
June '02—December '02	1,34,845	61,546	73,299
January '03—December '03	3,52,964	1,57,111	1,95,858
January '04—December '04	3,92,783	2,02,376	1,90,407
January '05—December '05	3,86,945	2,25,550	1,61,395
January '06—December '06	3,91,378	2,35,689	1,55,689
Total	16,58,915	8,82,272	7,76,648

The interest on the capital outlay up to the end of 1906 amounts to Rs. 9,11,320-3-5. There is therefore an excess of interest on the capital over net receipts to the extent of Rs. 1,34,677-2-10."

The South Indian Railway Company, however, took possession of the line on the 1st January 1908 on what appeared to be an understanding between that Company and the Secretary of State. Before they did so, the Darbar solicited interference of the Madras Government by wire in the following terms:—

* * Understand South Indian Railway working contract with Secretary of State preliminaries settled including Cochin State Railway. Regret Darbar not consulted yet. Darbar strongly against repeating existing contract. Request move your Government by wire to wire Secretary of State to defer ratification of any agreement for working His Highness State Railway without the matter being referred Darbar for consent. * *

In a further communication, the following observations were made:—

"The gross earnings have expanded during the last five years. The coaching traffic has gone up from Rs 88,242 to Rs. 1,30,770 or by 48 per cent, while the goods traffic has more than doubled itself. On the other hand, the charges of working debited to the Railway have swelled considerably year to year, with the result that the working of each year ended in appreciable loss to the Darbar, except for the first half years of 1903 and 1904 which showed some small surplus purely on account of the entire maintenance charges being then debited to capital and not to revenue expenditure. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings has risen up to 68 per cent and dividend per cent per annum has dwindled down to 1·71. These fluctuations in the working expenses, the Darbar believe, are due to a large extent to heavy revenue expenditure incurred in the other sections of the Madras Railway during the past few years. I find on an examination of the revenue and capital expenditure furnished by the Railway Company for every half year that, in calculating the working expenses debitable to the Cochin State Railway, the entire revenue expenditure of the whole Madras Railway system including the new extensions of (1) Calicut—Azhikal, (2) Azhikal—Mangalore, (3) Morappur—Dharmapuram, and (4) Thiruppathur—Krishnagiri, is taken into account."

The Darbar also pointed out that (1) the future working of the Cochin State Railway was a matter of vital importance as on a satisfactory settlement of the same depended to a large extent the prospect of improving the finances

of the State, and that the present opportunity of the termination of the existing agreement with the Madras Railway Company should be availed of to secure more advantageous or at least less unfavourable terms for working the State Railway from 1st January 1908, (2) financially, the Railway enterprise of the Darbar was not a success owing solely to the peculiar nature of the terms of the contract with the Madras Railway Company, and (3) though, since the opening of the line in June 1902, there was a steady increase in the gross earnings, the net receipts did not show a corresponding increase as according to the terms of the contract the working expenses were calculated at the same percentage of the total revenue expenditure of the whole Madras Railway system as the gross receipts of the line bore to the gross receipts of the system. It was further urged that whatever reason there might have been for granting favourable terms to the Madras Railway Company on the score of their having constructed the line without any remuneration other than that the pay of all staff specially employed in the work was debited to the work, there was no justification for any such concession being extended to the South Indian Railway Company Owing to these representations, the Madras Government kindly interfered on behalf of the Darbar with the result that the Secretary of State was pleased to withdraw the clause in the agreement with the Company which related to the working of the State line and to direct fresh negotiations in the matter. These negotiations, which were carried on for nearly 15 months and throughout which the Madras Government were ever ready to help the Darbar with their advice, ended in a more satisfactory working agreement which was concluded on 3rd June 1909. The chief features of the new agreement are:—

(1) *Payment for working.*—In refund of the expenditure incurred by the Company in working the State Railway in any half year ending the 30th June or 31st December, the State shall pay to the Company on account of such half year the following amounts:—

(a) All expenditure on account of renewals as distinguished from maintenance expenditure incurred on the State Railway.

(b) The State Railway share of the working expenses of the half year, which will be arrived at by deducting from the working expenses of the combined system, the expenditure incurred on the combined system on account of the renewals as distinguished from maintenance, and dividing the balance between the Company and the State Railway in the proportion that the gross receipts of the State Railway bear to the gross receipts of the combined system in the half year.

(c) One per cent of the net earnings of the State Railway on account of a second contribution to the Company's Provident Institution.

(d) The sum payable on account of the interest on the cost of the Shoranur Junction station.

(2) *Surplus profits.*— Should the difference between the gross receipts of the State Railway and the payment for the working to be made to the Company under the above clause exceed two per cent of the booked capital expenditure of the State Railway at the end of the half year, such excess amount over two per cent of the booked capital expenditure including land shall be considered as surplus profits and shall be divided between the State and the Company in the proportion of four-fifths to the State and one-fifth to the Company.

The points of difference in the two agreements, old and new, are:—

(1) The Darbar reserve the right of terminating the agreement after one year's notice.

(2) The State Railway bears separately the cost of its own renewals and the Company do not burden it with any portion of its expenditure on renewals over their own section as they did before.

(3) The surplus profits are calculated after crediting interest at 4 per cent on capital expenditure, as against 3 per cent in the old agreement.

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(4) His Excellency the Governor of Madras is the arbitrator between the two parties in all matters of dispute.

(5) Changes of service of trains and rates have to be communicated to the Darbar before introduction.

Receipts.

105. The gross receipts on account of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,076. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,45,773 incurred on account of working charges calculated *pro-tempore* on the basis of the old agreement, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,303, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,75,000, which represent 2·8 per cent on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 69,74,562 up to the end of 1908. The Darbar's share of the gross earnings of Rs. 2,77,250 for the first half year of 1909 calculated according to the new agreement amounted to Rs. 1,28,328, but the amount was realised only after the close of the year and was therefore credited to the accounts of the current year. The accounts of 1908 had to be revised according to the new agreement and a sum of Rs. 16,840 was found due to the Darbar being the excess amount paid as working expenses according to the old agreement. Thus the net receipts of 1908 represent 3·1 per cent on the capital outlay which shows an appreciable improvement as the following figures will show :—

Name of year since opening the line	Capital expenditure	Net earnings	Percentage on booked capital	Loss on account of interest calculated at 4%	Remarks
1902	63,47,091	73,299	1·15	74,800	
1903	64,41,390	1,95,853	3·04	61,803	
1904	67,88,610	1,90,407	2·80	81,137	
1905	68,30,214	1,61,395	2·36	1,11,814	
1906	68,59,349	1,55,689	2·27	1,18,685	
1907	69,34,602	1,35,751	1·95	1,41,633	
1908 According to new agreement	69,74,562	2,15,143	3·08	63,839	

Capital expenditure.

106. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 2,60,210, Rs. 2,45,773 on account of working expenses according to the old agreement and Rs. 14,437 on account of capital expenditure. The booked capital of the Railway at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 69,77,260.

ANCHAL.

Organisation and staff.

107. During the year the office establishment of the Superintendent was revised as a temporary measure which resulted in an additional expenditure of Rs. 540 per annum. The number of anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year was 41 and 80 respectively, as against 42 and 77 at the close of the previous year. The abolition of an anchal office reduced the total length of the mail communication from 304 to 301 miles. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 11,14,590, as against 11,08,074 in 1083. Of these, 6,36,634 were free official articles and 4,77,956 private articles the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,02,563 and 5,05,511 respectively. 3,396 articles of various descriptions were received in the Dead Letter office during the year, as against 3,076 in 1083, all of which were disposed of.

Anchal offices and letter boxes

Financial.

108. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,909 and Rs. 17,429 respectively, as against Rs. 11,581 and Rs. 19,303 in the previous year. The official covers of the State departments, carried and delivered through

Anchal free of cost as usual, would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 36,497. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 1·66 pies as against 2·47 pies in the previous year.

Transfer of the department.

109. The Darbar have not, as yet, been able to take up the question of the temporary lease of the State Anchal to the Imperial Postal Department for final settlement, discussions in regard to which continued during the year, but the Darbar have given their final opinion in the matter and hope to be in a position to take definite action at an early date.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts.

THE following statements exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year under major heads, together with the corresponding actuals of the previous year, with explanatory remarks for important variations between the figures of the two years:—

	Major head	Actuals of 1084 Rs.	Actuals of 1083 Rs.	Difference between the actuals of the two years Rs.	Explanations for the variations.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Land Revenue ...	10,79,994	10,12,951	+ 67,013	I. Increase due to the introduction of Settlement in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks and the assignment of assessed wastes.
II	Salt ...	3,58,890	3,55,890	+ 3,000	
III	Stamps ...	3,81,563	3,38,753	+ 42,810	III. Increase due to the raising of stamp duties and the large sale of copy stamped papers.
IV	Customs ...	1,10,601	1,10,505	+ 96	
V	Abkari & Ganja ...	2,24,015	1,93,758	+ 30,257	V. Increase due to the excess rental secured for the Abkari lease.
VI	Opium ...	22,642	22,772	— 130	
VII	Tobacco ...	2,41,790	17,668	+ 2,24,122	VII. Increase due to the higher auction bids offered at the sale of tobacco shops.
VIII	Forests ...	8,37,046	5,13,871	+ 3,23,175	VIII. Increase due to the larger sale of timber and to the sale proceeds of the occupancy right of certain forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation.
IX	Tramway ...	3,129	2,109	+ 1,020	IX. Increase in the traffic receipts carried for the public.
X	Registration ...	71,467	68,177	+ 3,290	
XI	Tribute ...	6,857	6,857	...	
XII	Interest ...	...	130	— 130	
XIII	Anchal ...	11,909	11,581	+ 328	
XIV	Law & Justice ...	6,853	11,527	— 4,674	XIV. Decrease in the receipt of comparing fees and other miscellaneous items.
XV	Jails ...	3,467	4,544	— 1,077	XV. Decrease due to the decrease in the amount realised by the sale of jail manufactures.
XVI	Police ...	1,752	2,189	— 437	
XVII	Marine ...	10,558	10,500	+ 58	
XVIII	Education ...	54,213	53,331	+ 882	
XIX	Temples & Oottupuras...	1,06,511	1,07,746	— 1,235	
XX	Medical & Vaccination ..	1,515	2,198	— 683	
XXI	Stationery & Printing...	4,067	4,959	— 892	
XXII	Public Works ...	64,420	65,552	— 1,132	
XXIII	Railway ...	4,44,076	4,17,179	+ 26,897	
XXIV	Miscellaneous ...	8,492	17,675	— 9,183	
	Total of service heads	**40,55,827**	**33,52,452**	**+ 7,03,375**	
XXV	Deposits ...	10,32,927	13,58,768	— 3,25,841	XXV. Decrease due to withdrawal and investment of 2½ lakhs of Devaswom deposits
XXVI	Advances ...	1,44,849	6,10,897	— 4,66,048	
XXVII	Remittances ...	25,29,000	19,94,534	+ 5,34,466	
XXVIII	State Loans ...	...	1,40,000	— 1,40,000	
XXIX	Investment ...	...	...	...	
XXX	Departmental balances...	9,984	10,548	— 564	
	Total of debt heads..	**37,16,760**	**41,14,747**	**—3,97,987**	
	Grand Total ..	**77,72,587**	**74,67,199**	**+3,05,388**	

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Disbursements

	Major head	Actuals of 1084 Rs.	Actuals of 1083 Rs.	Difference between the actuals of the two years Rs.	Explanations for the variations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue ...	1,64,168	2,07,908	— 43,740	Decrease due to the cessation of the Survey and Settlement departments.
2	Palace ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	
3	Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,089	...	
4	Excise ...	1,60,524	1,57,247	+ 3,277	
5	Stamps ...	26,498	32,189	— 5,691	
6	Customs ...	3,281	2,515	+ 766	
7	Forests ...	3,02,747	4,36,557	— 1,33,810	Increase in 1083 was due to the adjustment of advances.
8	Forest Settlement ...	3,766	...	+ 3,766	Expenditure in 1084 due to the formation of the department.
9	Tramway ...	2,13,757	5,02,017	— 2,88,260	Decrease as there was no large capital expenditure on Tramway.
10	Registration ...	28,262	26,577	+ 1,685	
11	Anchal ...	17,429	19,303	— 1,874	
12	General administration ...	85,011	88,779	— 3,768	
13	Law and Justice ...	1,52,750	1,40,770	+ 11,980	Increase due to the re-organisation of the department.
14	Jails ...	17,671	20,071	— 2,400	
15	Police ...	84,508	81,342	+ 3,166	
16	Marine ..	1,038	932	+ 106	
17	Education ...	1,78,213	1,36,956	+ 41,257	Increase due to the re-organisation and the payment of increased grants.
18	Religious ...	1,54,581	1,54,136	+ 445	
19	Charities ...	51,637	50,246	+ 1,391	
20	Medical ...	80,764	75,057	+ 5,707	
21	Vaccination ...	5,016	5,274	— 258	
22	Sanitation & Conservancy	43,168	23,736	+ 19,432	Increase due to the re-organisation of the department and larger grants for sanitary works and water supply.
23	Pension and Gratuity ...	76,465	71,844	+ 4,621	
24	Stationery & Printing ...	31,013	37,583	— 6,570	
25	Military ...	37,709	37,453	+ 256	
26	Public Works ...	4,59,069	3,85,978	+ 73,091	
27	Interest ...	89,306	77,019	+ 12,287	Decrease in 1083 was due to an adjustment of an erroneous debit relating to the previous year.
28	Scientific & other Depts.	3,883	3,240	+ 643	
29	Cochin State Railway ...	2,60,210	3,59,303	— 99,093	Increase in 1083 was due to the capital expenditure incurred.
30	Miscellaneous ...	73,142	65,719	+ 7,423	
	Total of service heads	**33,55,675**	**37,49,840**	**— 3,94,165**	
31	Deposits ...	11,82,895	8,71,833	+ 3,10,062	Increase due to the repayment of Devaswom deposits.
32	Advances ...	2,21,125	3,25,221	— 1,04,096	
33	Remittances ...	24,78,862	19,34,395	+ 5,44,467	
34	State loans ...	63,000	5,30,000	— 4,67,000	
35	Investment ...	2,50,000	...	+ 2,50,000	
36	Departmental balances ...	9,230	9,010	+ 220	
	Total of debt heads	**42,05,112**	**36,70,459**	**+ 5,34,653**	
	Grand total ..	**75,60,787**	**74,20,299**	**+ 1,40,488**	

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

111. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,55,827, as against Rs. 35,81,370, anticipated in the budget estimate, and Rs. 38,52,500 in the revised estimate. As compared with the actuals of 1083 (Rs. 33,52,452), there was an increase of Rs. 7,03,375 in the receipts during the year. The increase under "Tobacco" and "Forests" alone came to Rs. 2,24,122 and Rs. 3,23,175 respectively. The increase under "Tobacco" was the result of the adoption during the year of the auction system of tobacco shops and the increased rental secured thereby, and that under "Forests" was due to the sale of the occupancy right of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation as also to the sale of the forest growth thereon and the larger sale of timber. An increase of revenue of over one and a half lakhs of rupees was also realised under "Land Revenue", "Stamps", "Abkari and Ganja" and "Railway".

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The total revenue under all the service heads for 1084 is the highest yet on record and is nearly 4 lakhs better than the budget as well as the forecast estimate of the general financial review.

Expenditure.

112. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 33,55,675, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 31,80,630 and the revised estimate of Rs. 34,52,000, the actuals of 1083 being Rs. 37,49,840. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 3,94,165 in the total expenditure as compared with the actuals of the previous year. This fall in expenditure was due to the absence during the year of any large capital expenditure on Tramway and Railway, while in the previous year a sum of Rs. 4,48,000 had to be spent towards the same on account of the book adjustment of previous years' liabilities under Capital for Forest and Tramway and of the payment of unexpected excess compensation awarded by the Courts for Railway lands debited to Railway Capital. There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 43,740 under "Land Revenue" and Rs. 1,33,810 under "Forests"—total Rs. 1,77,550—which was, however, counterbalanced more or less by the increased expenditure of Rs. 41,257 under "Education", Rs. 19,432 under "Sanitation and Conservancy", Rs. 73,091 under "Public Works", Rs. 11,980 under "Law and Justice" and Rs. 5,707 under "Medical".

Opening and closing balances.

113. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 6,42,330, as against Rs. 2,54,260 anticipated in the budget and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 8,54,130, as against Rs. 3,55,000, the budget estimate, and Rs. 3,42,830, the revised estimate.

Liabilities of the State.

114. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the beginning of the year:—

Liabilities Outstanding.	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Loans outstanding—		
Debenture loans	20,00,000	19,37,000
Ordinary loans	...	...
B. Deposits outstanding	9,02,788	7,52,819
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the debit side ...	39,739	89,117
D. Other liabilities	8,632	1,389
Total liabilities ...	29,51,159	27,80,325
Deduct assets		
A. Cash balance at the close of the year—		
1. In Sirkar Treasuries	4,00,248	6,74,346
2. In Banks	2,42,082	1,79,784
Total ...	6,42,330	8,54,130
B. Advances to be recovered		
1. Survey advances	36	1,487
2. Forest advances	3,917	5,083
3. Tramway advances	...	1,625
4. P. W. D. advances	8,679	3,995
5. Other advances	13,021	82,496
Total ...	25,653	94,686
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the credit side	3,667	2,907
D. 1. Investments	...	2,50,000
2. Other assets	2,229	1,474
Total assets ...	6,73,879	12,03,197
Balance or net liabilities	**22,77,280**	**15,77,128**

The year began with a liability of Rs. 22,77,280 including the amount of Rs. 13,916, the balance under old advances shown as assets in previous years but subsequently ordered to be written off, and also a sum of Rs. 1,360, the balance to the credit of the Educational fund under 'Palace' transferred to Personal Deposits. During the year under report, besides a sum of Rs. 3,69,650 set apart from the general revenues for the sinking fund, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was

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withdrawn from the cash balance of the State at the beginning of the year and invested in the Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Debenture Loan on behalf of the unincorporated Devaswoms. A sum of Rs. 1,37,000 was also withdrawn and invested in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras on account of the Palace funds. Although such withdrawals and investments were not provided for in the budget, they were rendered possible by the large cash balance available and the year's transactions began in spite of such withdrawals with a cash balance of Rs. 2,55,330, as against Rs. 2,54,260 taken credit for in the budget for the year. As a result of this and other transactions, the net liabilities of the State at the end of the year were reduced to Rs. 15,77,128, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 20,46,406 and the revised estimate of Rs. 18,62,864. The total amount of surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms in the State Treasuries at the end of the year was Rs. 2,84,058, and the unexpended balance of the Palace funds in the Treasuries stood at Rs. 71,463. These amounts appear in the Treasury accounts under "Deposits outstanding" and are treated as liabilities against the State. Advantage was taken of the large cash balance available at the end of the year and orders have since been issued to withdraw two lakhs of rupees from the cash balance for investment in fixed deposits at 4 per cent in the Bank of Madras, one lakh towards the sinking fund and one lakh towards Devaswom and Palace funds. There is a further sum of Rs. 56,500 under Revenue Deposits which will be adjusted to service heads in the current year. Net Liability.

115. Agreeably to the proposals referred to in paragraph 104 of the Report for 1083, a sinking fund was started in the year under report. The proposals were to credit to the fund— Sinking Fund.

(1) a sum of Rs. 20,000 in each of the land revenue kist months from Kanni to Medom 1084, for three years commencing from 1084,

(2) the entire customs revenue of Rs. 1,10,500 due from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, and

(3) half the net receipts of the Railway after meeting capital expenditure, if any, provided the cash balance of the State so permitted.

The total credit on account of the above three items in the year 1084 M. E., amounted to Rs. 3,69,650, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,00,000 and the revised estimate of Rs. 3,63,000. The transactions under sinking fund during the year and the actual cash balance in the Reserve Treasury under the same head are shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts	3,69,650
Disbursements—	
Investment in the National Bank at 5%	1,00,000
Do. Bank of Madras	1,50,000
Purchase and cancellation of 5% Debentures	34,000
Do 4% Do	29,000
Total	3,13,000
Balance in cash at the end of 1084 M. E.	56,650

The above balance of Rs. 56,650 has been further reduced by Rs. 40,000 in the current year by the purchase of bonds of the 5 per cent Debentures and increased by a sum of Rs. 2,083, the amount of interest realised on investments. The total amount now to the credit of the sinking fund against the debenture loans comes to Rs. 4,69,650 including the recent investment of one lakh.

116. The Darbar had for some time under consideration a scheme for encouraging the servants of the State to make prudential savings. After a careful consideration of the whole subject and full discussion with the Heads of departments, it was decided after taking the advice of the Accountant-General, Madras, State Provident Fund.

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to establish a Provident Fund, subscription to which was made optional to begin with, and orders were issued for starting the Fund from the beginning of the current year. The Fund is established primarily for the benefit of the permanent officers of the State, but all officers of the superior pensionable and non-pensionable service of the Tramway and Devaswom departments are also allowed to subscribe to it. Compound interest at rates varying in accordance with the actual interest which the investment of the Provident Fund money bears from time to time is proposed to be credited by the Sirkar to each officer subscribing, on the amount of paid up subscriptions. The cost of establishment and other incidental charges connected with the maintenance of the Fund are to be met by the Darbar. The Fund is to have a banking account with the Treasury and is to be administered by the Comptroller of Accounts. Before the close of the year intimation was received from 136 officers of their intention to subscribe to the Fund. 20 more officers have since joined the Fund.

Revision of the Financial Code.

117. The Cochin Financial Code was revised for the reasons stated and on the lines indicated in paragraph 108 of the Administration Report for the year 1083 M. E. The Cochin Service Regulations containing the rules relating to pay, allowances, leave and pensions were brought into force from 1st Dhanu 1084 (15th December 1908), and the Cochin Account Code containing the rules and orders relating to accounts, treasury and audit procedure, from 1st Medom 1084 (13th April 1909).

General remarks.

118. In paragraph 2 of the memorandum explaining the financial statement for 1085, the Diwan made the following observations :—

"When the Budget for the current year (1084) was framed, it was expected that the year would be the first of an era of surpluses, and the optimism, which characterised the framing of the estimates, was chiefly based on the detailed examination of the financial condition of the State made in Diwan's Proceedings dated 25th June 1908, Ref. on C. No. 4574 of 83 and the general policy laid down therein. The year 1083, therefore, may be considered not only as a period of transition, but also as an important stage from which a complete survey of the finances of the State was made with a view to lay down a definite policy for the future, so as to facilitate the introduction of a system of regulated finance and correct forecast estimates. The Budget for the year 1084 was in fact a test budget, as the result of the financial transactions of the year, according to the forecast as well as the policy embodied therein, was likely to establish the correctness or otherwise of the financial policy enunciated in the Proceedings quoted above. This aspect of the question will be dealt with more fully when the administration report of the year is written."

The review of the finances for 1084 gives ample justification to the Darbar for congratulations. The total revenue of the State has gone up to just over 40½ lakhs, the highest on record, which is seven lakhs better than that of the previous year, and two lakhs better than the revised estimate and shows signs of a healthy expansion under almost all the important heads. The year's administration resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,00,152, as against a deficit of Rs. 3,97,388 in 1083. The liabilities of the State at the commencement of the current year have been reduced to about 15 lakhs, leaving the revenue deposits to be adjusted to receipts out of consideration, as against Rs. 18,62,864, the estimated liability at the close of the year according to the revised estimate, and Rs. 22,77,280, the actual liability with which the year commenced. The following statement will further explain the satisfactory improvement in the finances of the State :—

Years	Receipts under service heads	Expenditure under service heads	Surplus or deficit	Temporary loans raised	Temporary loans repaid
1081	31,12,260	31,13,417	— 1,157	......	......
1082	32,02,451	32,65,224	— 62,773	2,25,000	85,000
1083	33,52,452	$ 37,49,840	— 3,97,388	......	8,90,000
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	......	......

$ Include a book adjustment of Rs. 3,42,000, spent on Forests and Tramway, held as advances made in previous years and brought to account in the year.

The sinking fund, which was started in the year under report after many years of fruitless effort, had at the beginning of the current year to its credit Rs. 3,06,650 after cancellation of Debenture loans to the value of Rs. 63,000. The Railway earnings showed an upward tendency as a result of the revision of the working agreement with the Company. The Forest and Tramway expenditure was kept under control and the budget programme in regard to Public Works, Irrigation, Education and Sanitation was carried forward in the revised estimate to admit of larger grants being made under all these heads. The system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balance at the Treasury was done away with, nearly four lakhs of such funds having been withdrawn from the State Treasuries and invested, although no provision was made in the budget for such investment. With the gratifying financial results of the administration in 1084 and the bright prospects in view for 1085, which is expected to close with a surplus of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the Darbar can look with confidence to the early liquidation of all the liabilities and the continuance of a progressive policy of development in every department of internal administration.

CUSTOMS.

119. As usual, a sum of Rs. 1,10,500 was received from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

120. The year under report was the second year of the biennial lease of the Opium and Ganja farms of the State, the annual rental being Rs. 26,631. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. The Darbar continued to procure these drugs from the Government stores at Madras for supply to the contractor. The question of supplying both these drugs under a more convenient system is engaging the attention of the Darbar. Sixty-one cases under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 82 in the previous year. Of these, 58 ended in conviction and one in acquittal, leaving two cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 1·7, as against 4·8 in the previous year. Revenue. Breaches of Opium law.

SALT.

121. The year opened with a balance in stock of 67,335 maunds of salt and 2,40,000 maunds were contracted for during the year. The contractor actually delivered only 2,27,033 maunds and full duty was levied from him on 12,967 maunds short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Government during the year was thus 2,94,368 maunds, as against 2,96,708 in 1083. Of these, 2,29,298 maunds were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,56,819 was realised, as against 2,29,145 maunds sold and Rs. 3,55,624 realised in the previous year. 383 maunds were written off as wastage during the year, as against 228 in 1083. The year closed with a balance in stock of 64,687 maunds of salt, as against 67,335 in the previous year. The increase in consumption over that in the previous year was only nominal, being 153 maunds, and the average consumption per head of population was practically stationary being 23·23 lb, as against 23·22 in 1083. The number of selling depots remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16. The issues from the Malipuram depot alone amounted to 1,94,134 maunds which were in excess of those of the previous year by 6,958 maunds. The sales from all the bankshalls together, during the year, were only 35,164 maunds, as against 41,969 in 1083 and 38,717 in 1082. The gradual decrease in the sale of salt from the existing bankshalls indicates the decline of their importance. The question of the abolition of some of the interior bankshalls is engaging the attention of the Darbar. Sale of salt.

Breaches of salt law.

122. During the year, 23 cases were reported under salt crimes, as against 36 in the previous year and all of these were disposed of. Of these, only three cases were charged, which ended in conviction, and in the remaining 20 cases, the persons concerned were let off with a warning.

ABKARI.

Current demand.

123. The Abkari farms of the State were leased out for a period of three years beginning from the year under report on an annual rental of Rs. 2,04,818, as against Rs. 1,75,600, the annual rental of the previous triennial lease. The whole demand for the year was collected. Twenty-five foreign liquor and seven tavern licenses were issued, as against 26 and seven respectively in 1083, the fee collections amounting to Rs. 1,672, as against Rs. 1,253 in the previous year. Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery toddy continued to be issued under the existing rules, but the fee was raised by two annas all round from the beginning of the year under report. the current rates for each cocoanut, sago and palmyra tree being annas 6, 8 and 4 respectively. The total number of trees licensed was 30,103 and the revenue realised amounted to Rs. 9,193, as against Rs. 8,211 in 1083.

Old arrears.

124. In regard to the old arrears of Abkari kists, the whole of the amount due from the contractor of the old Neendakara Proverthy of the Kanayanur taluk was recovered. The Special Officer, appointed in connection with the recovery of arrears due from the contractor of the Cochin and Kanayanur taluks for 1072-74, practically completed the work entrusted to him and necessary action is being taken in the matter of executing the decrees obtained. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the three northern taluks of the State remained the same as in the previous year. Their number in the Trichur taluk was however ordered to be reduced from 89 and 131 to 73 and 80 respectively from the beginning of the current year.

Breaches of Abkari law.

125. During the year, 635 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported, as against 738 in the previous year, and 23 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 658 cases, 552 ended in conviction and eight in acquittal and 81 were otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 1·2, as against 2·1 in the previous year.

TOBACCO.

126. As observed in paragraph 118 of the report for 1083, the system of issuing licenses for the sale of tobacco was abolished and the new system of selling tobacco shops in auction was introduced from the beginning of the year. Altogether 870 shops--50 A class shops with the right of import and sale to B class shops and 820 B class shops with the right of retail sales and without the right of import—were sold for a sum of Rs. 2,52,116. Of this amount, Rs. 2,45,592 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,524. A major portion of this balance was due from a single A class bidder in Mattancherry who failed to work his shop which was bid for Rs. 4,600. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the arrears from the defaulters concerned under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation. As to the effect of the new system of tobacco administration on consumption and prices, the Superintendent of Excise Revenue observes as follows:—

"It may be supposed that with such a tremendous increase of revenue, prices must naturally have gone up. Since it is only from 1084, however, that any regular record began to be maintained of the prices of the various kinds of tobacco prevailing in all the important centres of the State, it is not possible to say with exactitude what the rise has been. The increase, however, from local enquiries that I have instituted, is by no means proportionate to the increase in the revenue. and I have further ascertained that in those months when there was an appreciable rise in the price, it was due to a scarcity of tobacco in Coimbatore and to certain merchants having purchased all the stocks in Coimbatore and Palghat and established a 'ring.' The change in the system on the other hand has been accompanied by a very great increase in imports which has also helped to keep down prices.

The following figures are significant :—

Total imports by licensed—			
Shop-keepers	in 1082	89,204	Chippoms
Do	in 1083	89,610	Chippoms
Do	in 1084	1,77,742	Chippoms. "

The Darbar are satisfied that the new auction system has not contributed to any appreciable rise in the price of tobacco for the consumers.

Breaches of tobacco law.

127. Two cases under the tobacco law were pending at the beginning of the year and 114 cases were reported during the year, as against 75 in the previous year. Of these, 100 cases ended in conviction and eight in acquittal and two were otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of six at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 7·3, as against 5·9 in the previous year. For the better administration of tobacco revenue, a new Regulation was passed during the year.

Financial results of Excise administration.

128. The Customs, Opium and Ganja, Salt, Abkari and Tobacco revenues of the State continued to be under the control of a separate department. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the whole Excise department were Rs. 9,57,938, Rs. 1,63,805 and Rs. 7,94,133, as against Rs. 7,00,593, Rs. 1,59,762 and Rs. 5,40,831 respectively in 1083. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to (1) the appointment of a Special Officer in connection with the recovery of arrears of Abkari revenue and (2) the appointment of special clerks in the taluk offices necessitated by the change in the system of tobacco administration.

STAMPS.

Manufacture of stamp papers.

129. Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., London, who were entrusted with the manufacture of all important denominations of stamps, completed their supply according to the terms of the agreement, of stamps for the probable requirements of 5 years. A new denomination of two-pie Anchal stamp was introduced from 1st Edavom 1084 (14th May 1909) to be affixed on private and fancy cards. The local manufacture of stamps was confined solely to (1) all denominations of Anchal stamps, envelopes and cards, (2) insertion of face value on non-judicial stamp papers over and above Rs. 5 in value, (3) two anna copying stamp papers, (4) court fee papers and (5) special adhesive labels and Hundi stamp papers. The number of ex-officio vendors remained the same as in the previous year, *viz*., 7. There were 67 licensed vendors at the end of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,81,563 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,498, as against Rs. 3,38,753 and Rs. 32,189 respectively in the previous year. The stamp revenue is Rs. 72,863 better than the budget estimate, and the increase shows a further advance, the corresponding increase in 1083 being Rs. 62,755. The defects pointed out by the Comptroller of Accounts in the system of accounts and procedure in the Stamp department have all been rectified in accordance with the instructions issued. A Stamp Manual has been drafted during the year and will soon be published embodying all the rules and instructions on the subject.

Financial.

Stamp references.

130. There were 16 applications for adjudication to the Diwan Peishkar under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation, as against eight in the previous year, and all of them were disposed of during the year. There was no reference to the Chief Court under section 45 of the Regulation during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration. REGISTRATION of births and deaths was carried out by the village staff as usual. Complusory registration under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in 11 towns of the State. Particulars of births and deaths during the year are given in the Appendix (Statement No. 21). The total number of births registered during the year in those towns where compulsory registration was in force was 15,513 (7,846 males and 7,667 females), as against 7,879 (3,998 males and 3,881 females) in 1083. 10,738 deaths were registered during the year, as against 12,005 in the past year. As compared with those of the previous year, the birth rates show an increase. There were seven prosecutions in the year, as against 20 in 1083, and all of them ended in conviction. The registration of vital statistics cannot be considered to be altogether accurate yet, though there was some improvement in the work during the year.

Public health. 132. Public health was satisfactory during the year, as there was no serious outbreak of cholera or small-pox in any part of the State. The total number of deaths from cholera was 227, as against 1,923 in 1083 and from fever and dysentery or diarrhea 3,750 and 1,880, as against 3,338 and 3,038 respectively in 1083. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 579, as against 572 in the previous year.

Death from injuries. 133. Deaths from injuries rose from 121 in 083 to 275 in 1084. Of these, 38 were suicides, 65 deaths were due to snake bites and 172 to injuries and accidents, as against 13, 18 and 90 respectively in 1083.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Organisation and staff. 134. The Medical department was re-organised with effect from 1st Chingom 1084. The more important features of the re-organisation are:—

(1) The pay of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer was raised from a maximum of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650.

(2) Two Assistant Surgeonships on Rs. 150—250 and Rs. 100—150 were created in place of one on Rs. 100—150.

(3) The number of Apothecaries was reduced from 8 to 7.

(4) The scale of pay of Apothecaries was raised from Rs. 60 rising by triennial increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, to Rs. 70 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 100.

(5) The number of Hospital Assistants was increased from 15 to 16 and their scale of pay raised from Rs. 30—2—60 to Rs. 35—2½—70, in addition to the continuance of a charge allowance of Rs. 10 sanctioned to those in independent charge of medical institutions.

The opening of a new dispensary at Pazhayanur necessitated the appointment of one additional Hospital Assistant, one midwife, one compounder and two menials. The staff of the General Hospital at Ernakulam was also strengthened by the entertainment of a matron and two ward coolies. The net average increase of expenditure per annum on account of the re-organisation was Rs. 6,804.

Institutions. 135. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 20, *viz.*, 11 Hospitals, 7 Dispensaries and two Asylums, as against 17 in 1083 and 15 in 1082. A new dispensary was opened at Pazhayanur on the 1st Chingom, a Veterinary Hospital was started at Trichur on the 7th Chingom and a Leper Asylum was opened in the Vendurutby island on the 1st Mithunom 1084. The total number of beds

available was 267 (135 for males and 132 for females) or 25 beds less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that the practice of using verandahs and bath rooms for the accommodation of patients was discontinued. The extension of the Hospital buildings so as to provide proper accommodation for in-patients is engaging the attention of the Darbar. The introduction of veterinary aid and special medical aid for lepers was a new feature in the work of the department, which has developed considerably during the past two years as the following particulars will show :— Accommodation.

Year	*No. of institutions*	*Total number of patients treated*	*Total expenditure* Rs.
1082	15	2,09,682	66,124
1083	17	2,37,668	75,057
1084	20	2,31,295	80,764

136. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,31,295, as against 2,37,668 in 1083, of whom 4,471 were in-patients and 2,26,824 out-patients, as against 4,565 and 2,33,103 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of in-patients and out-patients is attributed to the prevalence of a much healthier season during the year. Of the 4,471 in-patients treated, 3,999 were discharged, 43 absented and 274 (of whom 48 were reported to have been admitted in a moribund condition) died. The remaining 155 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated was 6·13, which, compared with that of 1083, shows a decrease of 6·68, which is due to the absence of any serious epidemics during the year. As in the previous year, the three medical institutions where separation of the sexes was completely enforced are the Women and Children's Hospital, Mattancherry, the Ernakulam General Hospital and the Trichur Hospital. All these institutions were provided with female medical aid. In all, the female subordinates treated 31,695 women and 19,712 children, as against 30,773 women and 21,051 children respectively in 1083, and 19,960 and 12,172 respectively in 1082. The daily average attendance was 324·4, as against 312·83 in 1083 and 166·2 in 1082. Relief.

137. The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (15·42 per cent), in which there was an increase of 2,373 over that of 1083. This was due chiefly to the high price of food grains which continued and the consumption of cheaper and coarser food by the people. Next in order of frequency came skin diseases (8·93 per cent), worms (8·55 per cent) and diseases of the respiratory system (7·13 per cent). There was perceptible decrease under malaria, the percentage for the year being 6·39 and the number of cases 14,794, as against 8·09 and 19,234 in the previous year, and 17·32 and 36,327 in 1082. The cause of malaria in the Chittur taluk, which according to a popular theory was due to the extension of reserve forest areas, was carefully investigated by the Chief Medical Officer. Being satisfied with the conclusions arrived at by the Chief Medical Officer, the Darbar passed orders on the complaints made in this behalf rejecting the theory. It is satisfactory to note that malaria cases there have shown a steady decline during the past 4 years as will be seen from the subjoined statement :— Diseases treated.

1081	2,400 cases
1082	5,443 ,,
1083	1,195 ,,
1084	1,000 ,,

138. There was a large decrease under cholera during the year. Though the number of deaths from cholera reported in the year was 227, only 31 cases were treated in the hospitals, as against 1,080 in 1083. The total number of deaths registered under small-pox was 579, as against 572 in 1083. The total number of cases admitted into the hospitals under small-pox was 186, as against 334 in 1083. The two Division Sanitary Inspectors worked on cholera duty during the early part of the year in addition to their ordinary work. They were assisted in their work by the Sanitary Cholera and small-pox. Precautionary measures.

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Boards and a special staff of sweepers and totties was appointed when occasion arose. During the latter part of the year, a special Hospital Assistant was posted on cholera duty. Cholera medicines were freely distributed and prompt disinfection carried out in all the infected villages. Two temporary vaccinators were appointed throughout the year to help the permanent staff in pushing on with vaccination in infected towns.

Lunatic Asylum. 139. There were at the beginning of the year 3 lunatics—2 males and one female—and 2 males were admitted during the year. Of these 5, one was discharged and two died, leaving one male and one female lunatic in the Asylum at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance of the Asylum was Rs. 892, as against Rs. 824 in 1083. New rules were drawn up during the year for the better working of the Asylum, and the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer were appointed ex-officio visitors.

Leper Asylum. 140. The necessity to provide for the segregation and treatment of pauper lepers and for the control of lepers following certain callings, has been engaging the attention of the Darbar since the year 1071. In the year under report, the Darbar passed the Lepers Regulation, No. VI of 1084, and, under the provisions of the Regulation, opened a Leper Asylum on the 1st of Mithunom 1084 in the island of Venduruthy between Ernakulam and Cochin. The Asylum was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,590. The staff appointed consists of a Superintendent, a Hospital Assistant in medical charge and 4 menials. The cost of the establishment per mensem was Rs. 64. Accommodation is provided for 16 inmates. There were 18 admissions for the two months in the year (17 males and one female). Of these, 6 were discharged, leaving 12 at the close of the year. It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the patients admitted came in voluntarily. Considering the short period that the institution has been in existence, and the work it is doing, there is reason to believe that it fulfils a distinct want and that its usefulness will be duly appreciated.

Veterinary hospital. 141. A Veterinary Hospital was newly started on 7th Chingom 1084 in Trichur to afford veterinary aid with one Veterinary Assistant, one compounder and 5 menials. The Veterinary Hospital Assistant, besides being in charge of the institution, went out on frequent tours to the several taluks of the State on inoculation duty to prevent the spread of rinderpest, of which there was a serious outbreak during the year. The Hospital consists of a cattle ward, a dogs' home, a horse ward, an operation shed, an incinerator and a shoeing forge. There is accommodation for 13 animals. 110 animals were treated as in-patients and 1,840 as out-patients during the year. Of the in-patients treated, 51 were horses, 33 cattle, 24 dogs, one sheep and one elephant. Of the out-patients treated, 195 were horses, 1,426 cattle, 136 dogs, 41 sheep, 15 elephants, 22 fowls, 2 pigs, one rabbit, one mongoose and one deer. The average attendance of out-patients was 16·27. 95 operations were performed in the out-patients' department and 22 in the in-patients'. The 95 out-door operations included 12 castrations, 11 parturitions and the in-door operations, 10 castrations, all of which were successful. Of the 110 cases treated as in-patients, 4 proved fatal. One case of rabies was reported during the year. Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases were the contagious diseases prevalent during the year. Rinderpest serum was obtained from the Civil Veterinary department, Madras, and Muktesar Imperial Institute, and 757 cattle were inoculated in the taluks of Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur by the Veterinary Assistant. A shoeing forge attached to the institution was opened in Medom 1084 with an establishment of a farrier and two coolies. This institution which has supplied a long-felt want has been doing very useful work, is well appreciated and largely availed of by the people. In view of its popularity and success, arrangements have been made to provide more accommodation and put up a separate

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segregation shed. The appointment of an additional Veterinary Assistant has also been sanctioned. The expenditure on the Veterinary Hospital during the year was Rs. 2,921.

142. The total expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 80,764, as against Rs. 75,057 in 1083. The increase was mainly under "Establishment", "Dietary charges" and "Miscellaneous" and was due chiefly to the opening of new institutions. Financial.

143. The Darbar's policy of developing the operations of the department by extending medical aid, especially female medical aid and veterinary aid, was carried out with success. Proposals for the improvement of the accommodation in the hospitals and dispensaries involving a large expenditure were sanctioned during the year. The new Mattancherry lying-in-ward was completed and improvements to the Trichur and Ernakulam hospitals were also carried out. The new dispensary at Pazhayanur and a Leper Asylum were constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,820 during the year and commenced work. The new dispensaries at Andikadavu and Narakkal opened in 1083 and the dispensary at Pazhayanur opened in 1084, as well as the new Veterinary Hospital and the Leper Asylum proved very popular and successful. General remarks.

SANITATION.

144. The Sanitary department was re-organised with effect from Kanni 1084 and was made a Public Health department under the immediate control of the Chief Medical Officer. Certificated Sanitary Inspectors were appointed in place of unpassed men. By the re-organisation of the department there was an increase of two Inspectors, 41 sweepers and 10 totties. The number of Boards under Sanitation and Conservancy was 9, as against 10 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that the Boards at Chittur and Tattamangalam were amalgamated. There was a steady improvement in the number of meetings held during the year, being 62, as against 57 in 1083 and 33 in 1082. Organisation and staff. Meetings.

145. The operations of the department were confined as usual to general conservancy and keeping the roads and drains of the several towns clean. The private scavenging system showed a slight improvement during the year, 803 houses having been conserved, as against 666 in 1083. There was an increase in the fee collections, which rose from Rs. 1,682 in 1083 to Rs. 1,695 in 1084. Lighting was introduced for the first time in the towns of Irinjalakuda and Nemmara. The streets of all the towns in the State except the Nelliampathies are now lighted. Additional public latrines and cart-stands were provided. Operations of the Boards. Lighting.

146. Three large public tanks were cleaned and two new wells were sunk. A Pulsometer steam pump was purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,980 to facilitate the cleaning of public tanks. An allotment of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of a well-boring apparatus, and arrangements were made for the purchase of the same at a cost of Rs. 1,200 from the P. W. D. Workshop, Madras. A mechanic was deputed to undergo a six months' training in well-boring operations in the office of the Director of Industries, Madras. Water supply.

147. For the sanitation of the rural parts, the State was divided into two divisions, Northern and Southern, each being placed in charge of a first grade Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 45 to Rs. 60, who was made responsible for supervision over (1) vaccination, (2) fairs and festivals and (3) epidemics, subject to the control of the Chief Sanitary Officer. A special conservancy establishment was also sanctioned along with the re-organisation of the Sanitary department. The staff was largely employed in times of fairs and festivals and during the season of epidemics. All the markets in the State were brought under the control of the department and a Market Inspector was appointed to supervise the same with a view to their being kept in proper sanitary condition. Steps were also taken to acquire sites and construct suitable markets at Ernakulam and Irinjalakuda. Rural sanitation. Markets.

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Plague. 148. The plague observation camp at Shoranur continued throughout the year. 4,417 passengers were under pass-port observation and 23 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against 5,170 passengers and 34 vessels in the previous year. There were in all 180 prosecutions, of which 57 ended in conviction. The grain shops at Mattancherry were also periodically inspected.

Financial. 149. The total expenditure on Sanitation and Conservancy amounted to Rs. 43,168, as against Rs. 23,736 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,069, as against Rs. 1,911 in 1083. There was a large increase under establishment owing to the constitution of the department of Public Health for the improvement of sanitation in rural areas. Nearly Rs. 4,000 were spent for purchasing rubbish carts. Lighting in towns was improved at a cost of Rs 3,289, as against Rs. 2,658 in 1083. Although there was no serious epidemic in the year, precautionary and preventive measures were taken on an adequate scale involving an expenditure of Rs 2,662, as against Rs. 1,189 in 1083. Under improvement of water supply, a sum of Rs. 2,677 was spent, as against nil in 1083.

VACCINATION.

Organisation and staff. 150. The number of vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13. The only important change in the department was the abolition of the posts of the Superintendent of Vaccination and Deputy Inspector, and the appointment of two first grade Sanitary Inspectors instead with responsible supervision over vaccination. Supply of lymph. As in the previous year, the lymph was obtained throughout the year from the King's Institute at Guindy. The cost amounted to Rs. 2,285, as against Rs. 789 in 1083. The large increase in the expenditure was due to the fact that the price of lymph was raised from four pies a case in 1083 to one anna a case in 1084. The average cost of lymph in 1084 was Rs. 190 per mensem, as against Rs. 81 in the previous year.

Operations. 151. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 34,065, as against 28,004, of which 30,347 or 89·09 per cent were successful, as against 24,118 or 86·12 per cent in 1083 The number of cases verified was 19,074, as against 22,264, the percentage being 55·99, as against 79·50 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage is attributed to the fact that the two Division Sanitary Inspectors had to supervise the work of the rural Sanitary gangs and the Northern Division Sanitary Inspector had to attend very often to cholera duty in the infected localities of his Division, whereas in 1083 the work of the inspecting officers was confined solely to vaccination. Of the 34,065 vaccinations, 29,481 were primary, 25 secondary and 4,559 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 92·41, 56·00 and 67·76, as against 89·05, 50·55 and 62·89 in 1083. Of the 29,481 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,442 were under one year of age, 13,131 above one year and under 6 years and 14,908 above 6 years, as against 1,483, 11,126 and 12,305 respectively in 1083. The increase in the total number of cases vaccinated and in the percentage of success was due to the closer supervision exercised by the two Division Sanitary Inspectors, to the better co-operation on the part of the village officers and to the large number of re-vaccinations. Financial. The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,016, as against Rs. 5,274 in 1083, and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies, as against 3 annas 6 pies in 1083. The decrease in expenditure was due to the abolition of the posts of the Superintendent of Vaccination and the Deputy Inspector.

General remarks. 152. During the year there was greater out-turn of work by the vaccinators which is the highest on record up to date. The organisation of a proper staff of Sanitary subordinates and increasing the equipment and strength of the conservancy staff, larger expenditure on works of public utility, improvement of public lighting, extension of private scavenging, improvement of water supply, attempt to control public markets, adoption of adequate measures to guard against plague and

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to counteract epidemics, and appreciable improvement in the work of vaccination and registration of vital statistics, were the main features in the administration of the Sanitary department in the year. The Municipal Bill which was drafted in 1083, remained under the consideration of the Madras Government during the year; hence no appreciable advance was made in the improvement of the sanitation of towns. The Darbar hope to bring the Regulation into force with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1085 and to place the Sanitary and Municipal administration of towns as well as rural areas on a more effective basis in the near future.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Organisation. IN paragraph 141 of the Administration Report for the year 1083, reference has been made to the important changes sanctioned by the Government for the re-organisation of the department of Public Instruction. Further progress was made during the year in carrying out the policy of educational reform inaugurated by the Darbar, and the important changes effected thereby are given below :—

(1) The equipment of the Ernakulam College with up-to-date science laboratories.

(2) The appointment of the Logic Lecturer as Head Master of the High School department of the College.

(3) The revision of pay of the Infant class teachers of the College Annexe.

(4) The deputation of an Assistant Master of the Ernakulam College to Madras for studying Botany at the Presidency College.

(5) The adoption of the increased scale of pay for Primary school teachers.

(6) The opening of a training class for female teachers in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, which necessitated the appointment of a special training mistress, the institution of scholarships and the drawing up of a provisional scheme of studies for regulating the work of this class.

(7) The opening of eight new Primary schools for boys, six new schools for girls and six new schools for the backward classes.

(8) The introduction of free primary education for girls and the backward classes throughout the State.

(9) The raising of the scale of fees in the Secondary departments of Sirkar schools so as to bring it into conformity with that prescribed by the Madras Educational Rules and the adoption of a uniform scale of fees in the primary classes of Secondary schools with that prevailing in Sirkar Primary schools.

(10) The extension of grants-in-aid to 69 private schools previously unaided and the increase of grant to 134 aided schools involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,074 to the Sirkar.

(11) The supply of additional furniture and appliances to the Sirkar schools.

(12) The amalgamation of the Palace School with the District High School, Tripunithura, and the making of proper arrangements for the education of the junior members of His Highness' family, involving, among other things, the opening of a Common Residential Palace.

(13) The assumption of management of the Wadakkancherry aided Lower Secondary school by the Sirkar on the application of the Managing Committee.

(14) The award of a scholarship for training in Tanning at the Government Tannery at Sembiam.

(15) The institution of free scholarships for the backward classes in Secondary schools and the grant of stipends and free scholarships to the Choga boys removed from the Tripunithura District High School to the Ernakulam College.

(16) The improvement in the scale of pay of the teachers in the caste girls' schools at Irinjalakuda and Cranganur.

(17) The appointment of Mr. John VanSomeren Pope, M.A., as the Special Educational Officer of the State for a period of three years.

In addition to the above, the opening of a girls' school for the education of the junior female members of His Highness' family and the organisation of excursions to places of note as a regular part of school work for promoting knowledge regarding objects of nature were also sanctioned during the year.

As the Special Educational Officer could not join as early as expected, the Assistant to the Special Educational Offi er continued to be in charge of the department, so far as it comprised all the educational institutions in the State except the Ernakulam College.

154. The total number of Sirkar schools in the year was 75, as against 57 in 1083, and of aided schools 239, as against 189 in the previous year. Of these, 59 and 217 respectively were purely vernacular schools and in the rest instruction in English also was imparted. The total number of pupils who attended these institutions was 34,667, as against 23,753 in 1083. The reported number of unaided institutions fell from ,352 to 807. Of these, 803 were purely vernacular schools and the remaining four were Anglo-vernacular, of which two were Upper Secondary schools, *viz.*, the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas High School, Trichur. The total strength of the unaided institutions fell from 31,142 to 17,158. The decrease in the number and strength of unaided schools was due to the re-organisation which, by making elementary education cheaper, facilitated (1) their absorption into others, (2) the extension of grant to some of the unaided schools and (3) the more correct enumeration of unaided schools, from the list of which many so-called pial schools with but 2 or 3 pupils have been excluded. The appreciable increase in the number and strength of Sirkar and aided schools in the year is a tangible result of the Darbar's liberal policy which followed the re-organisation. GENERAL. Number of institutions.

155. The total number of pupils under instruction was 51,825, of whom 13,271 were in Sirkar schools, as against 7,989 in 1083, 21,396 in aided schools, as against 15,764, and 17,158 in unaided schools, as against 31,142. In other words, 26 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 41 per cent by aided agencies and 33 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 14, 29 and 57 per cent respectively in 1083. The figures under unaided schools show a large variation for reasons already explained. The increase in the Sirkar schools is due to the opening of new Primary schools and to the introduction of free education for girls and the backward classes. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 36,789 or 71 per cent were boys and 15,036 or 29 per cent were girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age was 60·5 and 24·6 respectively, as against 64·6 and 25·5 in 1083. This fall in the percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age is more apparent than real, the variations in strength being due to more correct enumeration of indigenous schools which die out with as much ease as they come into existence. The statistics of previous years regarding these schools have been found on actual inspection to be unreliable. The anticipation of the Government that the abolition of fees for girls and for the backward classes would give further impetus and encouragement to elementary education has been amply fulfilled by the accession in strength of 3,235 boys and 2,047 girls in Sirkar schools, the increase in aided schools being 3,973 boys and 1,659 girls. Strength.

156. Of the 51,825 pupils under instruction, 27,718 were Hindus, 20,978 were Christians, 2,914 were Mahomedans and 215 were Jews; in other words, 53·5 per cent of the total number of pupils were Hindus, 40·5 per cent Christians, 5·6 per cent Mahomedans and ·4 per cent Jews. Education among different communities.

157. Of the 34,667 pupils attending Sirkar and aided schools, 32,775 were either vaccinated or otherwise protected, and only 1,892 or 5·4 per cent were unprotected. Protection from small-pox.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

158. As in previous years, collegiate education was given in the second grade College maintained by the Sirkar at Ernakulam. 142 pupils studied in the College department, as against 151 in 1083. 64 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts examination of the Madras University, of whom 50 or 78·1 per cent passed, as against 61·2 per cent in the previous year. Of the 50 candidates that passed the examination, 14 were Brahmins, 26 were Nairs and other Hindus, 9 were Christians and one was a Jew. The examination results were the best on record in the Presidency for the year, and six of the successful candidates were placed in the first class. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 8,713 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,461, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,748 or Rs. 89·8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 25·2 in the previous year. Although there was appreciable increase in the fee receipts of the College department owing to the raising of the fees sanctioned under the re-organisation of the department, it was more than counterbalanced by the large expenditure incurred by way of initial outlay for the purchase of apparatus for the teaching of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology, for the supply of chemicals and for the construction of up-to-date science laboratories.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. Number of schools. Sirkar High Schools.

159. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in 15 schools, of which 7 were Sirkar (including the Upper Secondary department of the College), 6 aided and 2 unaided as in 1083. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,420, as against 1,417 in the previous year. The Palace school at Tripunithura was amalgamated with the Tripunithura District High School, which became a fully developed High School in the year under report. 14 Thampurans are now studying in the school. The seventh Thampuran has kindly undertaken the guardianship of these junior members of His Highness' family and under his supervision two of the graduate teachers of the school are employed to give home tuition. This new arrangement of amalgamation has begun to show beneficial results in as much as the Thampurans display greater zeal and keenness in their studies under the altered conditions, which provide adequate scope for the spirit of emulation and for the realisation of the dignity and responsibilities of their position. The standard of the Cranganur High School was raised to Form V in the course of the year and it will become a fully developed High School in the current year. The total strength of the High School departments of the 7 Sirkar schools was 655, as against 570 in 1083. From the Sirkar High Schools, 172 candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination, of whom 78 passed, giving a percentage of 45·3. The fee receipts of the several High Schools (including the High School department of the College) amounted to Rs. 19,772 and the expenditure to Rs. 29,095, the net expenditure being Rs 9,323. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 14·2, as against Rs. 19·3 in the previous year. The raising of the scale of fees in the Forms and the increase in their strength have contributed to the reduction in the average cost per pupil instructed. All the schools have now been provided with specialists qualified to teach the different subjects and most of them have attended the special lectures organised by the University. The appointment of a separate teacher for Form VI in all the Sirkar High Schools has considerably relieved the Head Masters of teaching work and given them more time for supervision. Additions were made to the libraries and laboratories of High Schools, at a cost of Rs. 1,617, as against Rs. 510 in the previous year.

Aided High Schools.

There were 6 aided High Schools in the State in the year. The total strength of the High School departments of these schools was 456, as against 522 in 1083. In the Matriculation examination, 45 out of 112 or 40·1 per cent passed. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School department of these schools amounted to Rs. 1,837, as against Rs. 1,752 in 1083, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 4·02, as against Rs. 3·35 in the previous year.

Unaided High Schools.

High School education was given in two schools unaided by the Sirkar,

viz., the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas High School, Trichur. The total strength of the High School departments of these two schools was 309. In the Matriculation examination, 22 candidates out of 107 or 20·5 per cent passed.

160. The hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to do good work. The number of boarders on the last day of the year was 55, as against 51 in 1083, the average strength being 42, as against 37·5 in 1083. The finances of the hostel were satisfactory as it continued to be self-supporting. *Kunnamkulam hostel.*

LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

161. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 40 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and High Schools), of which 15 were Sirkar, 22 aided and 3 unaided. Of the 15 Sirkar schools, 5 were for girls. The total strength of the 15 Lower Secondary Schools was 1,319, as against 1,154 in 1083. The receipts to the Sirkar from the Lower Secondary departments amounted to Rs. 18,554 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,356. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 9,802, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7·4, as against Rs. 7·6 in the previous year. *Number of schools. Sirkar Schools.* There were 22 aided Lower Secondary Schools, of which 6 were purely girls' schools. The number of pupils that received instruction was 1,141. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,882, as against Rs. 2,732 in 1083, resulting in an expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 2·52 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 2·57 in 1083. *Aided schools.* There were 3 unaided Lower Secondary Schools which imparted instruction to 193 pupils, as against 239 in 1083. *Unaided schools.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

162. Including the Primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary Schools, primary education was imparted in 1,119 schools, of which 75 were Sirkar, 239 were aided and 805 were unaided schools, as against 55, 181 and 1,111 respectively in 1083. *Number of schools.* Eight new Primary schools were opened for boys. Of the 75 Sirkar schools, 15 were the Primary departments belonging to the College, High and Lower Secondary Schools. *Sirkar schools.* The remaining 60 were Primary schools, of which 25 were purely girls' schools. The total number of pupils that received instruction in the Sirkar Primary schools was 11,155, as against 6,079 in the previous year. The fees realised from the Primary departments amounted to Rs. 5,343 and the expenditure to Rs. 53,931, or an average of Rs. 4·3 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4·7 in the previous year. It was expected as a legitimate result of the re-organisation that there would be a rise in the number of boys and girls in the Sirkar Primary schools. These anticipations were amply realized, the strength having nearly doubled itself. It is noteworthy that, in spite of the concessions made in favour of girls and the backward classes, the average cost per pupil instructed has gone down, though but slightly, as compared with that of the previous year. Owing to the growing strength, the question of accommodation was a pressing problem and it received the adequate attention of the Darbar. For 18 out of the 20 new Sirkar Primary schools opened, suitable accommodations were provided by the people of the localities in accordance with departmental instructions. Temporary extensions and improvements were also made by the Sirkar to existing buildings. Six new schools were opened in the year for the special benefit of the backward classes. *Schools for backward classes.* Of these, Azhikode and Kochangadi schools are intended for Mahomedans, the Anapuzha school for Valans (fishermen), the Nedupuzha school for Kanakans (boatmen), the Thekkumbhagam school for Chogas and the Ambattupalayam school for Kaikolans (weavers). Besides these, several other Sirkar Primary schools have practically become schools for the backward classes. In the year under report, the number of pupils of the backward classes rose from 2,717 in 1083 to 7,186 of which 1,187 were girls. This increase is satisfactory. The future development in view will no doubt add further to this large accession of strength of the school-going children of these backward communities. The number of aided schools that imparted Primary education was 239, the strength of the same being 19,799, as against 181 *Aided schools.*

and 13,872 respectively in 1083. The grant given to the Primary department amounted to Rs. 15,336, as against Rs. 13,369 in 1083. 66 Primary schools were newly brought on the aided list and Rs. 3,408 given as additional grants during the year. The number of unaided schools that imparted primary education is reported to be 805, having a strength of 16,656. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,111 and 26,209. The large fall in the number and strength of these schools, as reported in the year, has been already commented upon.

Unaided schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

163. The year under report has been one of marked progress in regard to female education. Six new Primary schools were opened by the Sirkar and seven new girls' schools were taken into the aided list. The total number of Sirkar schools has thus risen to 30 and the number of aided schools to 24. The number of girls attending Sirkar and aided girls' schools has increased from 3,806 in 1083 to 6,163 in the year under report. The total strength of girls in Sirkar schools for boys and girls has risen from 2,694 in 1083 to 4,741 and in the aided schools for boys and girls from 4,035 to 5,694. The phenomenal increase in the number of girls attending Sirkar schools is due to the liberal policy of the Darbar in having abolished fees in the Primary departments of all Sirkar schools. The Hindus and Christians have taken material advantage of the facilities afforded by the re-organisation as will be seen from the following table :—

Class	*1083*	*1084*	*Increase*
Hindus	2,629	4,661	2,032
Christians	4,078	5,671	1,593
Mahomedans	22	97	75
Jews	...	6	6
Total	6,729	10,435	3,706

There were two High Schools for girls teaching up to the Matriculation standard, *viz.*, the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School maintained by the Sirkar and the aided High School at Ernakulam maintained by the Convent. The latter secured very good results at the last Matriculation examination, having passed 3 girls out of 6 sent up. The girls' schools have hitherto been working more or less on the same lines as boys' schools, following the same rigid curriculum of studies. The Special Officer has been requested to revise the curriculum of studies in all girls' schools with a view to adopt a more suitable scheme for the education of girls. A training class was opened in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School in the year. The maximum number of pupils was fixed at 12, and 8 scholarships at Rs. 6 each were instituted. A Secondary trained Mistress of long experience has been put in charge of the class. A provisional syllabus of studies has also been drawn up. The Darbar hope that, with its further development in contemplation, the long felt want of female teachers will soon be supplied.

SPECIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

164. The number of special schools during the year was 10, of which the most important was the Normal School, Trichur, having a strength of 111 and the rest were aided ones teaching different crafts. The S. S. Patasala was abolished and arrangements were made for opening a Sanskrit school at Tripunithura for the benefit of the girls of His Highness the Raja's family. The Normal School trained 32 teachers, as against 22 in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of applicants for admission into the Normal School which tends to show that the profession is becoming more attractive. It is noteworthy that there were 14 non-stipendiaries in the year, as against 5 in 1083. The question of improving the staff and equipment of this school is one of the subjects now engaging the attention of the Special Officer. There were 9 aided special schools in the year having a strength of 330. In the Cochin National School of Arts, Trichur, Drawing, Modelling, Painting, Carpentry, Carving, etc., are taught. The Darbar have already called for a report on the advisability of bringing this school under Sirkar

management. The total grant given by the Sirkar to the 9 aided institutions was Rs. 1,579, as against Rs. 1,074 in 1083.

Qualifications of teachers.

165. The number of teachers employed in the Sirkar institutions was 581, of whom 216 were trained men, including licentiates in teaching, as against 180 in 1083. In aided schools, the corresponding figures were 875, 194 and 150. A graduate was sent up for training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and 2 female teachers were sent up for training in the school at Calicut. 681 of the 875 teachers in the aided institutions were untrained. The improvement in the qualifications of teachers during the year is a satisfactory feature, but much remains to be done, and the Darbar's policy in the matter will be determined as soon as the subject receives the Special Officer's consideration and he submits his report. As a result of the increased scale of pay sanctioned for Primary schools at the re-organisation, it was possible to strengthen the staffs of these schools by the appointment of a fair number of more efficient and qualified teachers. 28 Matriculates and 32 trained men were thus drafted into the service.

Inspection.

166. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the two Divisions were the inspecting officers in the year. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer inspected all the High Schools, seven Lower Secondary Schools and 42 Primary Schools, besides paying surprise visits to many schools. The Northern Division Deputy Inspector inspected 157 schools and spent 228 days in camp and the Southern Division Deputy Inspector inspected 155 schools and spent 240 days in camp. Arrangements were made through the British Resident to enable the Assistant to the Special Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, to visit the Training Schools at Calicut and Coimbatore respectively, so that they might acquaint themselves with the working of those institutions on modern lines. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer was also deputed to Madras to enquire into the working of typical elementary schools.

Grants-in-aid.

167. Grants-in-aid are given to aided schools under 3 heads, *viz.*, (1) the salary grant system, (2) the fixed grant system and (3) the attendance grant system. The High Schools are generally aided under the first system, the Lower Secondary and some of the Primary Schools under the second and the majority of elementary schools under the third. The total amount of grant disbursed in the year came to Rs. 21,633, as against Rs. 18,927 in 1083. A sum of Rs. 1,537 was spent as grants-in-aid to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms and Rs. 4,236 as stipends and scholarships.

Financial.

168. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year are shown below :—

	Receipts. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Direction and inspection ...	...	13,893
Sirkar schools	52,626	1,34,620
Aided schools	...	21,633
Miscellaneous	1,587	8,067
Total ...	54,213	1,78,213

The corresponding figures for the previous year are Rs. 53,330 and Rs. 1,36,956 respectively. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 1,24,000 or Rs. 40,374 more than in the previous year. Of this, 11·2 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 66·1 per cent on Sirkar schools and 17·4 per cent on aided schools. Classified according to the branches of education, 11·2 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 10·2 per cent on collegiate education, 19·2 per cent on secondary education and 51·5 per cent on primary education.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

169. The year under report will be noted for a distinct advance made in the educational arrangements made for the Rajkumars of the State. The Palace school, exclusively intended for the younger members living at Tripunithura, was abolished (*vide* paragraph 159 *supra*) and the most important step taken in this connection was the opening of the Common Residential Palace for the Thampurans above 16 years of age, who are now required to live together in a well appointed Palace, provided with all facilities for the education, physical exercise and recreation of the boarders, under the supervision of a warden, who, happily, is one of themselves, being a senior stipendiary Thampuran, Kerala Varma Thampuran, B. A.

Physical education.

170. The Inter-School Sports were held for a second time at Trichur. The sports commenced on the 10th February 1909 and closed on the 12th. They were attended with great success. The College team carried off His Highness the Raja's Shield a second time and the St. Albert's High School team, the Diwan's Cup for a second time. The College team also carried off the tug-of-war Shield offered by Mr. Panakkal Pathappen of Kunnamkulam.

General remarks.

171. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer, in concluding his report, makes the following observations:—

"The year under review was one of strenuous work for the department, and it is hoped that a fair measure of success has been achieved. The most outstanding feature of the year's administration is the extension and general improvement of primary education especially in regard to the backward classes and girls as a result of the liberal policy adopted by the Darbar a year ago. The number of Sirkar and aided schools has increased by 27·7 per cent and the number of children attending them by 47·2 per cent. The teaching staffs of these schools have been improved and a beginning has been made in reforming the prevailing methods of teaching with a view to bring them up to modern requirements. The re-constitution of the staffs of the Secondary schools has resulted in their increased efficiency. Defects have been pointed out and earnest efforts are being put forth both by the Sirkar and aided schools to conform to the standards laid down by the Darbar. Proposals have been submitted in regard to such immediate requirements as the re-organisation of the Normal school, the formation of teachers' conferences, the starting of a State Industrial school, the opening of more Sirkar Primary schools and of night schools for the benefit of the labouring classes and of children who cannot attend day schools. These and other important questions pertaining to the further development of education in the State are awaiting solution, and an officer of vast and varied administrative experience has been selected to deal with them, and it may be taken as a matter of certainty that, under his wise and mature guidance, the educational system of the State will be established on thoroughly sound and progressive lines."

The record of the year's work is one for which all the responsible officers of the department deserve the Darbar's special commendation. Tangible results have been achieved in every direction of activity, making a distinct advance in the educational progress of the State. The success that has been attained during the first year after the re-organisation should afford adequate encouragement and stimulus for further endeavours, and it is hoped that, with the benefit of the advice of Mr. Pope, now on special duty, the liberal policy of the Darbar will develop on the lines already outlined to the lasting benefit of all classes of His Highness' subjects.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Huzur Office continued to work as re-organised in 1083 divided into the following Departments: Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The office routine was considerably reduced under the scheme of Decentralisation particularised in paragraph 162 of last year's report, which was formulated and brought into force from 1st Mithunam 1083, as the following figures will show:— Huzur Secretariat.

Total No. of papers received in	1082	...	22,178
Do Do	1083	...	19,992
Do Do	1084	...	14,498

173. As the work of classifying and listing the old records extending over a period of over 100 years from 960 M. E., was completed and good progress made in sorting, listing, indexing and destruction of records in all the public offices of the State according to the rules issued for the purpose, the question of establishing a Central Record for the whole State to keep all the records selected for permanent retention was taken up during the year, and orders were issued towards the close of the year to organise a Central Record from the beginning of the current year. The Chief Superintendent of the Huzur Secretariat was put in responsible charge of the work and rules were framed for the management of the Central Record. Record work.

174. The Standing Orders, the compilation of which was taken up in 1083, were issued and brought into force during the year and afforded great assistance to all Departments. They are compiled under the following Chapters:— Compilation of the Standing Orders, the State Manual and the Departmental Manuals.

(i) Qualifications for appointment, (ii) Principles to be observed in making appointments, (iii) Powers of Heads of Departments and offices, (iv) Departmental supervision and control. (v) Security to be given by public servants, (vi) Personal conduct of public servants, (vii) Enquiries in cases of misconduct, (viii) Office routine (Introductory), (ix) Official communications, (x) Disposal of official business, (xi) Disposal of official business (Special rules relating to the Huzur Secretariat), (xii) Arrangement, Preservation and Destruction of Records, (xiii) Inspection of public documents and grant of certified copies, (xiv) Petitions and their disposal, (xv) Miscellaneous, (xvi) Stationery, (xvii) The Government Press, (xviii) The Government Gazette, (xix) Administration Reports, (xx) Petty Construction and Repairs, (xxi) The Law Department and Sirkar suits, (xxii) Registration of Births and Deaths and (xxiii) Sanitary and Medical.

The Special Officer deputed by the Darbar for the compilation of (1) a State Manual on the lines of the District Gazetteers issued by the Government of Madras and (2) a series of Departmental Manuals embodying in them all circular orders of administrative importance, issued from time to time, corrected up to date, continued to work throughout the year. The drafting of the following Chapters of the State Manual was completed during the year:—(1) Physical description, (2) Political History, (3) Administration of Justice and (4) Land Revenue Administration. These Chapters constitute nearly two-thirds of the Manual. The progress made in connection with the Departmental Manuals is shown below:—

(1) The Land Revenue Manual, the Village Officers' Manual and the Police Constables' Manual, which were compiled in 1083, were approved by the Darbar and issued during the year.

(2) The drafting of the Police Manual was completed. It was approved by the Darbar and given to the Press at the end of the year.

(3) A new Public Works Code was prepared embodying the departmental rules of procedure of the old Financial Code amplified and corrected up to date.

(4) A new Forest Code was drafted and is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

(5) The drafting of the Stamp Manual and the Registration Manual was in progress at the end of the year.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

175. The amount of work done in the Press during the year is valued at Rs. 37,713, as against Rs. 27,701, and the expenditure was Rs. 10,375, as against Rs. 9,412 in the previous year. The increase in the work turned out was due chiefly to the printing of the new forms prescribed under the revised Codes, Rules and Standing Orders. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 2,941, as against Rs. 3,582 in 1083. The decrease in receipts was due to the fact that no private work other than advertisements in the Government Gazette was taken up during the year owing to the pressure of Government work.

STATIONERY.

176. As in previous years, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London, held the contract for the supply of all kinds of Sirkar water-marked paper in accordance with the terms of the agreement executed in 1899. The contract for the supply of other articles of stationery, for which tenders were invited, was also given to them. The total expenditure for the year on account of stationery was Rs. 20,638, as against Rs. 28,171 in 1083. The decrease in expenditure was due to the introduction of a regulated system of supplying stationery articles to all the public offices in the State.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

177. The number of Oottupuras maintained by the Sirkar during the year was 14, and that of water pandals 81. All these institutions continued to be managed by the Devaswom department of the State. The expenditure on account of Oottupuras, water pandals, satrams and subscriptions to charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 51,637, as against Rs. 50,247 in 1083.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Fisheries investigation.

178. The investigation of the Fisheries of the State by the Special Officer Mr. Abraham B. Salem, which was commenced in 1083, was completed by the end of the 8th month of the year. The Special Officer submitted two interesting reports, one on the back-water "Fishing Stakes" and the other on the existing conditions of the "Sea and back-water Fisheries" of the State. They were supplemented by a third report on the "Inland Fisheries." The various suggestions contained in the above reports are now under the consideration of the Darbar.

Ethnography.

179. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer continued to be in charge of Ethnographical researches as a full-time officer The monographs on the various tribes and castes belonging to the animistic type were completely revised and printed under the title "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" Volume I. The preface to this volume was written by John Beddoe, Esquire, of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. There is also an introduction by A. H. Keane, Esquire, of the same Institute. This work is being published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras, and by Messrs. Luzac and Co, London, and is profusely illustrated. The manners and customs of high caste Nayars and their various sub-divisions, low caste Sudras, *viz.*, Kadupattans, Chaliyans, Tharakans, Velakkathalavans, and Veluthedans and the Antharala jathies (intermediate castes), *viz.*, Muthatus, Elayatus, Nambidis, Atikals, Chakkiyars, Chakkiyar Nambiyars, Pushpakans, Thiyyati Nambiyars, Variyars, Pisharodis, Pothuvals, Marars, Samanthas, and also of the Malayali Kshatriyas, formed the subject matter

of investigation and research during the year and sufficient materials in manuscript were collected towards the preparation of Volume II of the work.

180. Ruins and monuments of archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department and they are all reported to be in good condition. During the year, the following discoveries of archæological interest were made :— Archæology.

(a) A stone structure, on the top of Valvara, one of the peaks in Cochin, with a circular base and a tower.

(b) A Muniyara, *i. e.*, an artificial cave with granite slabs near the Adirapilli water-falls.

CRANGANUR.

181. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of Cranganur at the beginning and at the end of the year under report :—

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs. 1,17,997		Disbursements under service heads	Rs. 1,02,566
	Investments ...	... 1,06,985		Do debt heads ...	99,745
	Total ...	... 2,24,982		Total ...	... 2,02,311
Receipts under service heads	...	... 1,20,128	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	52,558
Do do debt heads	...	... 90,744		Investments ...	... 1,80,985
	Total ...	... 2,10,872		Total ...	... 2,33,543
	Grand Total ...	... 4,35,854		Grand Total ...	... 4,35,854

A sum of Rs. 75,000 was invested during the year in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

182. Particulars regarding the Vernacular Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1084 are given below :—

Name of Newspaper	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No. of copies	Tone and position of the Journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious.
Lakshmi Bhai ...	Do	Trichur	Do	800	Literary and social.
Prachina Tharaka ...	Do	Do	Fortnightly	313	General.
Kerala Chinthamani ...	Do	Do	Monthly	1300	General and political.
Kerala Kahalam ...	Do	Do	Fortnightly	1800	General.
Valmeeki Ramayanam ...	Do	Do	Monthly	2400	A metrical translation from Sanskrit.
Suvisesha Venmazhu ...	Do	Kunnamkulam	Bi-monthly	95	Religious.
Mangalodayam ...	Do	Desamangalam	Monthly	1000	Literary.

CHAPTER IX.

CONCLUSION.

THE schemes of reform that were worked out in the latter part of 1082 to improve the administration of Land Revenue, Criminal Justice, Police and Public Works and for the re-constitution of the Huzur and Account Departments, have now had their trial for two years. The other administrative changes and re-organisations that were brought into operation during the year under report or just previous to it, covered practically the rest of the State administrative machinery, *viz.*, Education, Judicial, Medical and Sanitation, Devaswom, Forests and Registration, and involved not only a thorough overhauling of departmental establishments, but also the introduction of improved methods and a more liberal policy of expenditure under all the important heads of internal administration. The complicated and difficult question of placing the administration of the Devaswoms on a more satisfactory basis was after an exhaustive enquiry dealt with in detail. The investigation into the State Fisheries was completed and the improvement of agriculture and industries received due attention. Medical relief was extended in two important directions, *viz.*, veterinary aid and an asylum for lepers. The State Railway was made a more profitable concern by successful negotiations for a favourable working contract. Eight new Regulations, which were under the consideration of the Darbar for the past several years, were brought on the Statute Book after adequate discussion, based on the advice of the Madras Government and public criticisms invited through the Gazette. Rules were issued for making weights and measures uniform throughout the State. The codification of departmental rules and instructions in every branch of administration, which alone can ensure continuity of policy, made good progress, and lastly, the finances, after many lean years, have for the first time in the annals of the State, recorded the total revenue at 40¾ lakhs, which is the highest yet reached, and a surplus of Rs. 7,00,152. This surplus was achieved in spite of an increased expenditure of 1¾ lakhs over the budget grant for the year, mostly devoted towards the improvement of education, agriculture, sanitation and water-supply. Financially, as well as from the point of view of general administration, the year under report has been a test year, being indicative of the results of the financial policy as well as of the many administrative changes that have been brought about, changes that may at one time have appeared to be too sweeping as well as too rapid in their introduction. The results achieved by the present policy of the Darbar in all the departments during 1084 M. E., have amply rewarded their labours and justified their anticipations. As regards future progress, there can be no apprehension on the score of the Darbar's indebtedness, which, owing to the gradual expansion of revenues and a rigid system of financial control, stands now considerably reduced, counterbalanced as it is by a substantial sinking fund. The Darbar can hope with confidence for the continuance of an era of financial prosperity coupled with steady advance in efficient and progressive administration, which the year of this report will have the distinction of being the first to have inaugurated. In conclusion, a word of acknowledgment is due to the Heads of Departments for their loyal co-operation and faithful service.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

Camp—MADRAS,
30th November, 1909.

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APPENDIX

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1084 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency				
1	J. Andrew I. C. S. ...	Resident in Travancore & Cochin			On other duty
2	L. Davidson I. C. S. ...	Ag. Do	1- 1-84	13- 7-84	
3	R. C. C. Carr I. C. S. ...	Offg. Do	14- 7-84	31-12-84	
4	Capt. Fenning ...	Assistant Resident	...	...	On leave
5	S. Burn ...	Ag. Do.	7- 1-84	11-10-84	
6	Capt. Fenning ...	Assistant Resident	12-10-84	31-12-84	
7	Colonel James ...	Medical officer in charge	1- 1-84	16- 8-84	
8	H. C. Perkins ...	Do.	17- 8-84	31-12-84	
	Palace				
9	C. S. Gopaladesikachariar ...	Sarvadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja			
	General Administration				
10	A. R. Banerji M. A., I. C. S. ...	Diwan of Cochin			
11	V. K. Raman Menon B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-84	27- 8-84	On deputation as Settlement Peishkar till 29-4-84 and on leave and then retired from 28-8-84
12	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A.	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	27- 8-84	
13	Do ...	Secretary to the Diwan	28- 8-84	7-12-84	On deputation as District Magistrate
14	M. Sankara Menon B. A. ...	Ag: Do	8-12-84	31-12-84	
15	M. V. Ananta Rama Iyer B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts			On leave
16	K. Shangu Wariar B. A. ...	Ag: Do			Under training
17	E. S. Hensman B. A. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	16- 3-84	
18	K. Shangu Wariar B. A. ...	Do Do	17- 3-84	31-12-84	
	Revenue				
19	V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar			
20	V. K. Raman Menon B. A. ...	Settlement Peishkar	1- 1-84	29- 4-84	Department abolished
21	E. Narayana Menon ...	Ag: Conservator of Forests	1- 1-84	26- 4-84	
22	E. H. Johnstone ...	Conservator of Forests	27- 4-84	31-12-84	
23	G. R. Grubb M. A. M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer			
24	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise			
25	P. Damodara Menon ...	Supdt of Stamps	1- 1-84	21- 1-84	
26	P. C. Job ...	Ag: Do	22- 1-84	30- 8-84	
27	P. C. Job ...	Supdt. of Stamps	1- 9-84	31-12-84	
	Judicial				
28	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge			
29	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L. ...	Puisne Judge	1- 1-84	28-11-84	On leave from 29-11-84
30	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Ag: Do	29-11-84	31-12-84	
31	S. Doraswami Iyer ...	Puisne Judge			
32	C. Achutha Menon B. A. ...	District Magistrate			On deputation as special officer
33	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	20- 5-84	
34	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Do Do	21- 5-84	20- 9-84	
35	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Do Do	21- 9-84	14-11-84	
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. B. L.	Do Do	15-11-84	30-11-84	
37	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Do Do	31-11-84	8-12-84	
38	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A. ...	Do Do	9-12-84	31-12-84	
39	A. J. Ferguson ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1- 1-84	12- 9-84	On leave from 13-9-84
40	M. A. Chakko ..	Do	21- 9-84	30-11-84	
41	Do ...	Do	9-12-84	31-12-84	

N. B. Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

(1) *Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1084 M. E.—(Continued.)*

Serial No	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
42	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	1- 1-84	20- 5-84	On leave from 21-5-84
43	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	22- 5-84	29- 7-84	
44	V. K. Kochunny Menon B. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	30- 7-84	14-11-84	On leave from 15-11-84
45	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Ag: Do	15-11-84	30-11-84	
46	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	31-11-84	31-12-84	
47	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Additional District Judge	11-12-84	31-12-84	
48	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Trichur			On deputation as District Magistrate
49	N. V. Subbarama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	30- 2-84	On leave from 1-3-84
50	V. K. Sankara Menon B. A.	Do	16- 3-84	2- 8-84	
51	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Trichur	3- 8-84	20- 9-84	On deputation
52	V. K. Sankara Menon B. A.	Ag: Do	21- 9-84	31-12-84	
53	K. Shangu Wariar B. A.	Supdt: of Registration			On deputation as Comptroller
54	C. Anthappai B. A.	Ag: Do			
55	N. V. Subbarama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer			
56	T. A. Anantha Rama Iyer B. A. &	Ag: Do			Since confirmed
57	A. C. Augustus B. L.	Supdt: of Central Jail			
	Miscellaneous				
58	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer B. A.	Supdt: of Devaswoms & Oottupuras			Ag: as Secretary to the Diwan
59	C. S. Mahalinga Iyer	Ag: Do			
60	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer	1- 1-84	8- 4-84	On leave from 9-4-84
61	H. C. Gill	Ag: Do	9- 4-84	18- 5-84	
62	F. S. Davies B. A.	Principal, Ernakulam College			
63	C. Mathai B. A.	Assistant to the Special Educational Officer			
64	Captain Leverett	Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports			
65	G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P. & S.	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
66	J. I. Chandy B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			

N. B. Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter II.
LAND REVENUE.
Settlement.

(2) *Statement showing the incidence of the Settlement demand in the Taluk of Talapilli settled during the year 1084 M. E.*

1	Tenure (2)		As per revenue accounts: Occupied area (3)	Revenue demand (4)	Incidence per acre (5) Rs.	A	P	As per Settlement: Occupied aare (6)	Settlement demand (7)	Incidence per acre (8) Rs.	A	P	Remarks (9)
			Acres	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	
Nilams	1 Pandaravaka Verumpattom	...	4,447	33,682	7	9	2	6,806	39,985	5	14	...	
	2 Do Kanom	...	1,075	9,932	9	3	9	1,688	8,687	5	4	10	
	3 Puravaka	...	18,257	63,203	3	7	4	31,789	1,01,581	3	3	1	
	Total	...	23,779	1,06,817	4	7	10	40,233	1,50,253	3	11	9	
Parambas	1 Pandaravaka Verumpattom	with taxable trees						1,800	4,963	2	12	11	
		P. P. Parambas						10,725	5,812	...	8	8	
		Total ...	7,106	5,700	...	12	10	12,525	10,775	...	13	9	
	2 Pandaravaka Kanom	with taxable trees						120	262	2	2	11	
		P. P. Parambas						883	294	...	5	4	
		Total ...	459	393	...	13	8	1,003	556	...	8	10	
	3 Puravaka	with taxable trees						14,416	13,308	...	14	9	
		P. P. Parambas						39,545	5,498	...	2	3	
		Total ...	40,645	6,458	...	2	7	53,961	18,806	...	5	7	
	Total for Parambas	...	48,210	12,551	...	4	2	67,489	30,187	...	7	2	
	Grand Total	...	71,989	1,19,368	1	10	6	1,07,722	1,80,39[illegible]	1	10	9	

(3)—List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1084 M. E.

Chapter III. PROTECTION. A—Legislation.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084.
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	,,	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Regluation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077 and Regulation VII of 1084
12	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1059—The Code of Criminal Procedure	,,	Amended by Regulation VI of 1074
16	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
17	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, &c.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
18	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
19	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, &c.	,,	
20	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
21	Do II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
22	Do III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
23	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague.	,,	
24	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
25	Do II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
26	Do IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
27	Do V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
28	Do VI of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1059	,,	
29	Do I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
30	Do III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
31	Do IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
32	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
33	Do II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
34	Do III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084.

(3) *List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1084 M. E.—(Continued).*

Chapter III. PROTECTION. 4—Legislation.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
35	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
36	Do V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	„	
37	Do VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	„	
38	Do VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	„	
39	Do VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	„	
40	Do I of 1077—The Abkari Do	„	
41	Do I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	„	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
42	Do II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	„	
43	Do III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	„	
44	Do IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
45	Indian Evidence Act. I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
46	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
47	Do II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
48	Do III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	„	
49	Do IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	„	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
50	Do I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
51	Do II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	
52	Do III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	„	
53	Do I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	„	
54	Do II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	„	
55	Do III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	„	
56	Do IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	„	
57	Do V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	„	
58	Do I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the appeal suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	„	
59	Do II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
60	Do III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
61	Do IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	„	
62	Do V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	„	
63	Do VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	„	
64	Do VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	„	
65	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	„	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
66	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	„	
67	Do II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	„	
68	Do III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	„	
69	Do IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	„	
70	Do V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	„	
71	Do VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	„	
72	Do VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	„	
73	Do VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	„	

Chapter III.
PROTECTION.
B.—Military.

(4) *Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State in 1084 M. E.*

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men: At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged, deserted, etc.	Total of men at the end of the current year	Details of force at the end of the current year: No. of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men: European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ...	15	1	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	1	2	9	Rs. 1,848	Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobblèr, blacksmith, barber, etc., are omitted.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	2	20	Rs. 1,968	
Infantry ...	240	23	2	7	24	230	...	...	1	4	16	209	Rs. 21,576	
Imperial service troop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	

C.—Police.

(5) *Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1084 M. E.*

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments: Dismissed	Punishments: Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punishments: Punished judicially	Rewards: By promotion	Rewards: By money	Education: Number able to read and write	Education: Number under instruction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent ...	1	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector ...	1	125	125	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	
Second grade Inspectors ...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Reserve Inspector ...	1	75	75		...	..	..	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	
Junior Drill Instructor ...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructor ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	40	160	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ..	5	30	150	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	
Third grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	25	100	...	1	..	1	...	4	...	
Chief Head constable ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Head constables ...	10	20	200	..	4	...	...	...	10	..	
Second grade Head constables ...	13	15	195	...	3	...	..	...	13	...	
Third grade Head constables ...	18	12	216	...	...	...	...	..	18	...	
First class constables ..	155	8	1,240	...	110	...	...	11	155	...	
Second class constables ...	325	7	2,275	8	286	2	1	30	325	...	
Total ...	543	...	5,424	8	409	2	2	41	543	...	...

(6) *Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1083 and 1084 M. E.*

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1083			1084			1083			1084			1083			1084			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	210	138	65·71	268	200	74·62	324	174	53·70	364	259	71·15	2,788	2,262	81·13	5,301	3,149	59·40	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur ...	220	169	76·81	203	117	57·63	356	235	66·01	416	150	36·05	4,676	3,727	79·70	2,017	1,828	90·62	
C Chittur and Talapilli) ...	189	159	84·12	130	93	71·53	301	227	75·41	194	127	65·46	2,460	1,162	47·23	1,945	1,183	60·82	
Total ...	619	466	75·28	601	410	68·21	981	636	64·83	974	536	55·03	9,924	7,151	72·05	9,263	6,160	66·50	

(7) *Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Description of offences.	Number of offences. Balance from 1083	Number of offences. Committed during 1084	Number of offences. Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1084	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment, Simple	Imprisonment, Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine, Simple	Imprisonment and fine, Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
1. Offences against public tranquillity, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof ...	1	23	24	21	221	34	...	14	...	...	20	...	34	168	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants ...	2	105	107	107	120	89	3	...	...	...	86	...	89	31	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice ...	1	12	13	13	31	27	...	4	...	...	23	...	27	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Offences relating to coin, &c. ...	...	6	6	6	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	11	12	12	12	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and other public nuisances ...	...	99	99	97	141	137	...	2	...	...	135	...	137	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
7. Murder and abetment ...	...	15	15	15	22	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ...	1	6	7	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts ...	...	4	4	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Hurt ...	12	886	898	884	1625	139	3	22	...	...	114	...	139	1422	...	...	2	11	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	14	
12. Grievous hurt ...	1	42	43	40	82	14	...	11	...	...	3	...	14	22	...	2	...	...	1	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	48	3	
13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1	34	35	34	90	10	...	1	...	...	9	...	10	76	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
14. Assault and use of criminal force ...	1	85	86	84	201	42	...	17	...	...	25	..	42	156	...	...	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
15. Kidnapping ...	...	4	4	4	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
16. Rape and attempt at rape ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Other offences affecting the human body ...	1	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(7) *Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E. (Continued).*

Description of offences.	Number of offences: Balance from 1083	Number of offences: Committed during 1084	Number of offences: Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1084	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Simple	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Rigorous	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment and fine: Simple	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	No. of persons sentenced to: Fine only	No. of persons sentenced to: Whipping	No. of persons sentenced to: Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
18. Theft ...	24	467	491	477	920	340	12	230	2	4	52	40	340	520	...	...	7	75	81	78	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	59	14	
19. Extortion ...	...	2	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
20. Robbery ...	1	4	5	5	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. Dacoity ...	1	7	8	6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	
22. Criminal misappropriation ...	...	8	8	8	32	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Criminal breach of trust ...	4	34	38	37	45	13	1	6	...	...	6	...	13	31	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property ...	...	9	9	8	15	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
26. Cheating ...	...	6	6	5	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	
27. Mischief by fire ...	...	3	3	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Other mischief ...	3	68	71	70	214	35	...	4	...	...	31	...	35	171	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property ...	4	97	101	100	279	34	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	
30. House-breaking and theft ...	2	44	46	44	87	54	...	49	...	4	...	1	54	31	...	...	...	23	14	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
31. Forgery ...	1	4	5	5	11	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Defamation ...	...	5	5	5	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	9	9	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling ...	2	889	891	888	1214	880	46	84	...	...	750	...	880	323	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	
35. Other offences not included in the above ...	1	6	7	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	
Total ...	65	2997	3062	3008	5547	1879	69	460	2	10	1297	41	1879	3388	...	2	160	133	122	103	6	4	9	...	4	...	...	275	54	

(8) *Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	1083	1084		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1083	1084							
The District Magistrate's Court ...	55	37	17	27	2	134	1	...	158	164	37	30	20	...	...	77	
Kanayanur 2nd class Magistrate's Court ...	548	595	12	337	102	497	...	...	971	936	308	237	354	6	1	31	
Cochin 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate's Court...	716	627	75	313	140	807	43	...	1,137	1,303	455	399	355	16	1	78	
Cranganur Do Do Do ...	151	202	8	80	21	324	3	...	364	428	108	155	121	6	...	38	
Mukundapuram 2nd class Do Do ...	464	389	47	107	83	522	23	...	886	735	261	208	234	8	...	24	
Adoor 3rd class Do Do ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichur 2nd and 3rd class Do Do ...	579	423	20	192	50	537	20	...	948	799	333	238	219	9	...	...	
Talapilli Do Do Do ...	489	448	30	254	39	426	3	...	830	722	260	85	358	1	...	23	
Kunnamkulam 2nd class Do Do ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittur Do Do Do ...	1	287	...	142	79	229	8	...	10	458	142	104	201	7	...	4	
Nemmara 2nd and 3rd class Do Do ...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Tattamangalam 2nd class Do Do ...	366	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,388	3,008	225	1,452	516	3,476	101	...	5,866	5,545	1,904	1,456	1,857	53	$ 2	275	$ Died before being brought to trial.

Chapter III.
PROTECTION
D.—*Criminal.*

(9) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases: Appeals rejected		Sentences: Confirmed		Sentences: Modified		Sentences: Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered		Pending		Remarks
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	22	1	1	11	11	4	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	§ In fact there were only 18 persons really to be dealt with. These four persons were twice dealt with.
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ..	5	..	..	6	3	0	0	12	1	..	..	..	..	§ 4	1	..	..	
Trichur do do ..	8	..	..	8	5	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court ..	246	21	4	223	154	23	14	131	73	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
Total :	281	22	5	248	173	28	18	152	80	..	...	..	..	6	3	2	2	

(10) *Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1084 M. E.*

Tribunals		Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year										Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs.	A.	P.	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs.	A.	P.	Average duration Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	
Anjikaimal District Court ...	40	100	203	175	243	275	143	126	100	149	5,61,205	2	10	58	92	25	16	8	6	124	21	35	7	...	84	309,275	4	3	...	4	24	
Trichur District Court ...	38	45	122	120	160	165	115	96	45	69	7,81,359	4	11	59	45	16	6	7	6	88	13	11	8	3	74	310,877	2	3	...	6	...	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	42	95	1521	1743	1563	1838	1468	1670	95	168	1,97,601	12	10	361	1347	35	1252	303	98	...	...	1145	12	82	431	158,557	9	2	...	1	2	
Cochin Do Do ...	37	50	1526	1705	1563	1755	1513	1661	50	94	2,50,097	13	...	109	1573	23	1112	500	93	...	...	1116	139	13	393	219,873	13	11	...	1	11	
Irinjalakuda Do Do ...	13	24	1376	1277	1389	1301	1365	1277	24	24	1,09,870	11	9	111	1149	17	1009	229	39	...	...	818	145	53	261	103,499	2	4	...	...	22	
Trichur Do Do ...	58	70	1680	1468	1738	1538	1668	1461	70	77	1,13,397	11	8	180	1284	4	1107	265	56	...	...	839	101	94	427	111,034	1	4	...	...	29	
Wadakancheri Do Do ...	41	23	1346	1275	1387	1298	1364	1271	23	27	1,14,673	13	8	272	960	43	930	289	36	...	...	734	95	16	426	106,094	13	4	...	...	29	
Chittur Do Do ...	33	30	1156	937	1186	967	1156	931	30	36	1,04,150	6	11	25	907	5	656	230	45	...	...	375	60	91	405	97,170	13	5	...	...	24	
Nemmara Do Do ...	5	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	307	437	8928	8700	9235	9137	8798	8493	437	644	22,32,356	13	7	1175	7357	168	6168	1927	359	212	34	5073	567	352	2501	15,07,282	12	0	...	...	...	

(11) *Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.*

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year			Applications brought to the Register					Total					Disposed of					Closing balance					Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year				Past year	Present year	Value for present year			Past year	Present year	Value for present year			Past year	Present year	Value for present year			Past year	Present year	Value for present year			Below six months	Below twelve months	Above twelve months
1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8	9	10			11	12	13			14	15	16			17	18	19
Anjikaimal District Court ...	130	49	6,72,020	11	...	469	397	15,73,485	14	8	599	446	22,45,506	9	3	550	352	16,71,345	2	7	49	94	5,74,161	6	8	85	8	1
Trichur Do Do ...	39	44	54,809	5	8	296	206	3,42,170	15	9	335	250	3,96,980	5	5	291	234	3,65,400	2	2	44	16	31,580	3	3	16	...	...
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	217	143	28,215	9	6	1,819	1,817	2,36,108	6	8	2,036	1,960	2,64,324	...	2	1,893	1,832	2,15,337	14	4	143	128	48,986	1	10	126	2	...
Cochin Do Do ...	154	129	35,437	5	1	1,742	1,685	3,16,947	1	7	1,896	1,814	3,52,384	6	8	1,767	1,736	3,24,117	3	11	129	78	28,267	2	9	78	...	...
Irinjalakuda Do Do ...	119	117	18,834	5	5	1,850	1,768	3,72,441	4	11	1,969	1,885	3,91,275	10	4	1,852	1,801	3,73,874	11	9	117	84	17,400	14	7	83	1	...
Trichur Do Do ...	183	156	19,544	9	4	1,852	1,699	2,28,300	...	...	2,035	1,855	2,47,844	9	4	1,879	1,768	2,36,231	9	4	156	87	11,613	...	...	83	4	...
Wadakkancheri Do ...	138	122	65,347	10	9	1,461	1,382	1,50,718	15	4	1,599	1,504	2,16,066	10	1	1,477	1,421	2,02,784	3	11	122	83	13,282	6	2	83	...	...
Chittur Do Do ...	39	42	25,215	8	4	959	890	1,48,148	8	8	1,009	932	1,73,364	1	...	967	882	1,59,802	11	8	42	50	13,561	5	4	50	...	...
Nemmara Do Do ...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1022	802	9,19,425	1	1	10,456	9,844	33,68,321	3	2	11,478	10,646	42,87,746	4	3	10,676	10,026	35,48,893	11	8	802	620	7,38,852	8	7	604	15	1

(12) CIVIL WORK.—*Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1084 M. E.*

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during						How disposed of										Average duration					
																	Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of							
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year			present year			past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year			present year		
																											yrs.	mths.	dys.	yrs.	mths.	dys.
Chief Court ... Regular appeals ...	144	87	157	115	301	202	214	121	87	81	3,43,578	0	7	2,48,575	5	11	91	54	14	7	61	39	25	15	23	6	...	10	24	...	8	1
Chief Court ... Second „ ...	142	91	193	127	335	218	244	175	91	43	54,564	15	6	36,607	14	8	127	92	32	29	31	26	30	9	24	19	...	9	20	...	5	27
Anjikaimal District Court ...	22	33	279	299*	301	299	268	209	33	90	53,032	7	5	56,810	14	6	141	97	60	39	33	26	25	38	9	9	...	1	23	...	3	22
Trichur „ „ ...	53	36	258	334†	311	323	275	242	36	81	50,384	11	1	48,463	15	11	149	134	65	38	22	43	14	11	25	16	...	2	3	...	2	25
Total ...	361	247	887	875	1248	1042	1001	747	247	295	5,01,560	2	7	3,90,458	3	...	508	377	171	113	147	134	94	73	81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The number 299 includes 33 appeals transferred to the Trichur District Court and 47 received by transfer from the same Court.
† The number 334 includes 47 cases transferred to the Anjikaimal District Court and 33 cases received by transfer from the said Court.

(13) Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.

	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners			Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year		Rs.	A.	P.		
				Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	141	470	580	611	136·62	128·71	109	15,671	4	9	2·94	8 died during the year
Cochin Sub-jail ..	1	14	173	253	187	5·0	4·6	14	409	5	1	9·0	
Cranganur " ...	1	3	78	61	81	3·2	11·7	4	229	2	3	8	
Mukundapuram " ...	1	6	88	161	94	4·6	...	4	237	0	9	3·83	
Trichur " ...	1	11	128	308	139	11	4	1	409	12	6	8·5	
Talapilli " ...	1	6	171	199	177	6·0	6·01	11	552	10	2	4·08	
Chittur " ...	1	8	91	119	99	8·7	6	5	390	11	9	9	

(14) *Registration of documents in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration 1083	Documents presented for registration 1084	Nature of documents presented: Mortgages 1083	Mortgages 1084	Sale-deeds 1083	Sale-deeds 1084	Wills 1083	Wills 1084	Money-bonds 1083	Money-bonds 1084	Miscellaneous 1083	Miscellaneous 1084	Documents registered 1083	Documents registered 1084	Value of documents registered 1083 Rs.	A	P	Value of documents registered 1084 Rs.	A	P	Documents of which registration was refused 1083	1084	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year 1083	1084	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17			18	19	20	21	22
Cochin ..	2,466	2,743	692	815	557	611	4	11	10	9	1,203	1,297	2,454	2,733	14,64,868	9	5	17,44,217	9	10	9	10	3	..	
Ernakulam ..	3,616	3,494	883	904	787	722	..	3	14	6	1,932	1,858	3,596	3,475	15,73,020	13	3½	13,98,945	11	1½	20	19	..	..	
Kanayanur ..	3,117	3,352	836	1,344	526	493	4	8	6	2	1,743	1,505	3,110	3,341	8,01,874	7	5½	9,07,801	10	9½	7	8	..	..	
Kuzhupilli ..	2,065	2,141	638	534	537	516	4	7	7	3	879	1,061	2,042	2,133	10,26,354	2	1	9,50,630	7	9¼	19	8	4	..	
Kodungallur ..	2,789	3,040	785	1,077	636	725	5	3	4	..	1,359	1,235	2,774	3,021	9,76,659	12	5	14,10,981	12	2¼	15	16	..	3	$
Irinjalakuda ..	4,016	4,089	1,115	1,198	1,073	973	2	6	8	19	1,818	1,893	4,011	4,085	9,83,192	..	7	10,67,864	2	8½	5	3	..	1	$
Chalakudi ..	3,465	3,699	1,043	1,063	1,069	1,150	2	2	6	9	1,345	1,495	3,459	3,694	6,05,009	13	4	7,06,565	14	5	6	5	..	...	
Nellayi ..	2,784	2,766	714	707	787	790	6	1	..	..	1,277	1,268	2,781	2,763	7,93,488	1	8	8,24,783	...	3	3	3	..	...	
Trichur ..	3,784	3,755	1,164	982	1,267	1,219	11	10	4	2	1,338	1,542	3,782	3,749	14,41,825	2	4	13,85,432	6	7	2	6	..	...	
Enamavu ..	2,605	3,055	769	1,013	731	738	6	6	9	5	1,090	1,293	2,595	3,049	8,44,865	13	6	8,91,594	13	3	6	5	4	1	$
Mundur ..	2,222	2,208	529	602	534	521	3	3	18	8	1,138	1,074	2,221	2,209	4,00,014	13	7	4,99,906	8	11	1	4	...	1	$
Kunnamkulam ..	4,398	4,226	1,630	1,306	861	799	25	12	105	87	1,777	2,022	4,392	4,220	8,33,545	7	3	9,53,890	3	3	6	6	..	..	
Wadakkancherry ..	1,951	2,053	397	591	603	697	6	6	7	12	938	744	1,950	2,052	4,86,510	2	..	6,96,109	14	1	1	1	..	..	
Chelakara ..	1,895	1,831	481	378	587	491	12	6	7	6	808	950	1,892	1,827	8,18,076	12	10	10,16,385	...	9	3	3	..	1	$
Chittur ..	2,251	2,298	543	566	595	536	8	9	119	106	986	1,081	2,250	2,290	20,90,807	8	4	25,43,392	8	3	1	8	..	...	
Nenmara ..	687	693	171	161	188	211	4	4	14	48	310	269	687	693	5,36,767	5	9	6,12,476	15	4	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	44,111	45,443	12,390	13,244	11,340	11,173	102	97	338	322	19,941	20,607	43,996	45,331	1,56,78,868	13	10¼	1,76,10,978	11	6¼	104	105	11	7	

$ Impounded documents pending adjudication with the Diwan Peishkar

(15) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1083 and 1084 M. E.

Description	1083							1084							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			
1	2	3			4			5	6			7			8
Mortgage deeds ...	12,363	48,32,438	15	1½	18,937	8	...	13,233	58,26,524	7	3¾	21,050	8	...	
Sale-deeds ...	11,305	42,01,940	7	4	15,975	...	...	11,160	45,63,655	4	11½	16,384	...	...	
Wills ...	102	1,50,654	...	6	390	8	...	97	1,04,917	10	10	388	...	...	
Money bonds ...	338	1,06,449	12	10	464	8	...	322	1,16,744	8	1	469	...	...	
Miscellaneous documents ...	19,888	63,87,385	10	0¾	24,757	8	...	20,519	69,91,136	12	4	25,623	8	...	
Total Registration fees ...	43,996	1,56,78,868	13	10¼	58,908	8	...	45,331	1,76,10,978	11	6¼	‡ 61,318	...	...	‡ The correct total comes to Rs. 63,915, but Rs. 2,597-0-0, out of this, relate to Cranganur funds. Hence the balance of Rs. 61,318 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents					2,485	9	8					2,627	14	4	
Search fees ...					2,303	8	...					2,497	4	...	
Miscellaneous receipts ...					4,479	5	2					5,023	12	...	
Total ...					9,268	6	10					10,148	14	4	
Grand total ...	43,996	1,56,78,868	13	10¼	68,176	14	10	45,331	1,76,10,978	11	6¼	71,466	14	4	
Deduct expenditure ...					26,576	12	6					28,261	14	11	
Net saving ...					41,600	2	4					43,204	15	5	

Chapter IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(16) *Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

A.—Season and rainfall.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunam	Karkadakam	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	6·69	7·01	8·79	..	2·64	..	1·15	4·56	8·81	17·08	20·66	16·76	94·15	106·93	100·18	
Mattancherry	9·25	7·08	9·90	..	3·10	..	1·22	3·65	9·55	18·96	23·66	17·82	104·25	113·32		
Cranganur	4·66	5·04	10·77	..	0·39	..	0·68	2 15	9·39	20·01	23·02	21·68	98·69	110·69		
Irinjalakuda	3·36	0·85	10·04	0·73	2·56	..	0·35	0·83	12·97	22·67	27·27	22·88	110·51	132·25		
Trichur	9·96	11·34	16·46	..	2·83	..	..	0·54	12·01	20·32	27·99	18·71	120·16	160·24	131·12	
Wadakancherry	4·15	4·96	7·75	..	3·32	..	0·09	1·95	16·38	23·40	32·40	17·09	112·59	157·18		
Chittur	1·41	2·52	13·40	..	3·58	..	..	4·20	7·48	14·10	17·03	14·93	79·50	56·65	71·66	
Total for the State ..	39·48	44·80	77·11	0·73	18·98	..	3·49	17·88	76·54	137·44	172·93	130·47	719·85	843·26	302·96	

(17) *Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.*

B.—Staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.						Remarks
	During Karkadakam 1083			During Karkadakam 1084			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked) ...	6	5	2	5	13	3	
Wheat ...	7	3	5	6	11	1	
Peas ...	5	5	3	5	10	5	
Dholl ...	7	9	7	7	12	2	
Gram ...	3	...	8	4	1	7	
Til or gingelly ...	8	14	5	8	9	1	
Green peas ...	5	8	5	5	13	5	
Bengal gram ...	6	4	4	6	1	6	

(18) *Agricultural Stock in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

C.—Agricultural stock.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and cattle						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes: Male	Buffaloes: Female	Horses	Asses		With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1084	7,240	8,785	864	347	58	14	2,724	3,511	...	104	85	
Cranganur ...	,,	627	1,681	134	855	5	...	996	263	...	...	...	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	17,173	10,663	4,042	2,565	42	4	5,916	9,749	...	125	569	
Trichur ...	,,	9,162	10,064	6,041	2,617	78	4	4,394	16,000	...	800	600	
Talapilli ...	,,	7,422	17,912	11,079	1,028	8	6	16,828	14,986	...	280	317	
Chittur ...	,,	4,562	5,901	5,488	1,801	61	37	3,150	7,586	...	210	668	
Total...	,,	46,186	55,006	27,648	8,718	252	65	34,008	52,095	...	1,519	2,239	

Chapter IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. D.—Public works.

(19) Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1084 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Communications ...	19,665	89,275	1,08,940	5,006	503	5,509	1,14,449	
2	Buildings ...	61,065	57,639	1,18,704	3,567	4,295	7,862	1,26,566	
3	Irrigation ...	85,244	27,716	1,12,960	48	605	653	1,13,613	
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,506	2,826	13,332	263	441	704	14,036	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	3,912	...	3,912	...	...	...	3,912	
6	Miscellaneous ...	...	2,110	2,110	...	2,193	2,193	4,303	
7	Petty construction & repairs ...	...	37,469	37,469	...	1,315	1,315	38,784	
	Total	1,80,392	2,17,035	3,97,427	8,884	9,352	18,236	4,15,663	
8	Establishment ...	...	...	61,642	...	...	...	61,642	
	Grand total ...	1,80,392	2,17,035	4,59,069	8,884	9,352	18,236	4,77,305	

Chapter V. REVENUE AND FINANCE. Abkari.

(20) Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Opium		Ganja		Total		Remarks.
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Total Abkari rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.							
Kanayanur ..	242	..	412	35,175	15		15		714		
Cochin ..	843	..	1,831	*48,773	24		24		2,222		* Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.
Cranganur ..	157	..	169	4,620	3		3		382		
Mukundapuram	120	..	215	25,250	14	Rs. 23,000	14	Rs. 4,550	363	Rs. 2,36,768	
Trichur ..	89	..	131	50,000	9		9		238		
Talapilli ..	30	..	78	17,100	10		10		128		
Chittur ...	21	..	43	19,300	6		6		76		
	1,502	..	2,409	2,09,218	81	23,000	81	4,550	4,078	2,36,768	

A.—Vital statistics.

(21) *Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1084 M. E.*

Name of Taluk	Population	Births: Past year	Births: Present year	Births: Increase	Births: Decrease	Deaths: Past year	Deaths: Present year	Deaths: Increase	Deaths: Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population: Births: Past year	Births: Present year	Deaths: Past year	Deaths: Present year	Remarks
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	2,35,084	3,151	4,908	1,757	...	3,698	3,177	...	516	13·4	20·87	15·7	13·59	
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	1,768	3,065	1,297	...	2,264	2,031	...	233	10·92	18·93	13·98	12·54	
Trichur ...	1,45,104	928	2,222	1,294	...	1,902	1,555	...	397	6·39	15·31	13·45	10·71	
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	1,107	3,125	2,018	...	2,690	2,296	...	394	7·31	20·65	17·77	15·17	
Chittur ...	89,549	535	1,516	981	...	977	1,290	313	...	5·97	16·92	10·91	14·4	
Cranganur ...	29,140	390	677	287	...	429	389	...	40	13·38	23·28	14·72	13·34	
Total ...	8,12,025	7,879	15,513	7,634	...	12,005	10,738	313	1,580	9·7	19·1	14·78	13·22	

B.—Medical Relief.

(22) *Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1084 M. E.*

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated: Out-door	In-door	Results of in-door patients: Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Expenditure Rs.	A.	P.	Daily average	Remarks
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	37,356	1,272	1,143	...	77	52	* 44,751	8	11	257·51	* Cost of drugs etc. for all the Medical institutions are included in this.
Do Central Jail Do ...	474	65	53	...	8	4	■			10·62	■ Cost borne by the Jail Department.
Tripunithura Hospital ...	11,790	94	70	6	9	3	2,606	...	1	85·67	† Rs. 2,334-4-11 met from the Cranganur Funds.
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	11,359	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	10	1	72·56	§ Cost borne by the Forest Department.
Mattanchori Hospital ...	27,169	954	899	...	28	27	6,220	15	8	214·40	
Narakkal Dispensary ...	10,768	...	...	...	...	...	1,644	5	2	79·85	
Cranganur Dispensary ...	11,909	61	55	...	2	4	†			69·41	
Chalakudi Hospital ...	19,784	396	368	7	8	16	2,452	7	...	103·82	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	4,315	23	22	...	1	...	§			18·92	
Irinjalacuda Hospital ...	10,338	202	183	1	18	...	1,776	11	...	71·77	
Trichur Hospital ...	29,239	801	672	13	86	30	6,317	12	3	183·48	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	8,191	232	211	1	11	9	2,242	3	1	58·92	
Wadakkancheri Dispensary ...	8,518	71	64	...	7	...	1,597	4	2	47·98	
Pazhayanur Dispensary ...	11,697	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	5	2	55·88	
Chittur Hospital ...	9,377	131	97	12	18	9	1,958	6	7	56·02	
Nemmara Hospital ...	10,961	139	182	3	4	...	1,986	7	7	46·89	
Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	3,455	30	24	...	2	4	1,593	15	5	15·85	
Temporary Dispensary, Kanjirapilli	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·09	
Total ...	2,26,824	4,471	3,999	48	274	155	76,950	14	2	1,453·67	

Chapter VII. INSTRUCTION.

Education.

(23) *Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1084 M. E.*

Agency	1083				1084			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
Government ...	57	5,295	2,694	7,989	75	8,530	4,741	13,271
Church Mission Society ...	7	551	137	688	13	1,036	285	1,321
Roman Catholic Missionaries ...	9	995	241	1,236	10	1,007	245	1,252
Native Priests ...	48	2,805	1,364	4,169	69	4,261	2,196	6,457
Native Gentlemen ...	97	6,019	1,885	7,904	111	7,888	2,293	10,181
Masters themselves ...	25	1,248	344	1,592	28	1,140	519	1,659
Protestant Missionaries ...	3	111	64	175	8	370	156	526
Total ...	246	17,024	6,729	23,753	314	24,232	10,435	34,667
Unaided schools ...	1,352	22,259	8,883	31,142	807	12,557	4,601	17,158
Grand Total ...	1,598	39,283	15,612	54,895	1,121	36,789	15,036	51,825

Education.

(24) *Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1084 M. E.*

Taluk	Population of school-going age.		Pupils		Percentage.	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	11,634	4,558	64·2	26·[illegible]
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	1,753	651	79·4	30·0
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	7,128	3,036	59·1	24·8
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	7,593	3,641	70·6	33·0
Talapilli ...	11,083	11,614	5,354	2,090	48·8	17·9
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,327	1,060	50·8	15·4
Total ...	60,780	61,028	36,789	15,036	60·5	24·6

Education.

(25) *Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1084 M. E.*

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	21,064	6,654	7·6	2·4	51·2	15·8
Christians ...	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	13,292	7,686	13·2	7·8	88·2	52·4
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,765	4,159	4,015	2,278	636	8·2	2·4	54·7	15·8
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	155	60	28·2	10·2	* 189·0	68·2
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,028	36,789	15,036	9·0	3·7	60·5	24·6

* The excess in the number of pupils attending schools over that of boys of school-going age must be due to the fact that there might have been increase in the population of school-going age since the Census of 1901.

(26) *Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools in 1084 M. E.*

Education.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Trichur Normal school	1	32	Sirkar
Industrial schools	9	330	Aided
Sanskrit schools	27	399	Unaided
Koran schools	36	1,905	do
Hebrew school	1	122	do
Music schools	24	353	do
Bible schools	11	237	do
Hindustani school	1	80	do
Tamil schools	17	386	do
Medical schools	5	95	do
Vedic schools	15	161	do
Industrial school	1	32	do
Schools teaching astrology	11	106	do
Total ..	209	4,247	1 Sirkar, 9 aided and the rest unaided

(27) *Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools in 1084 M. E.*

Education.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	45	29	74
Mat-making	9	3	12
Embroidery	8	25	33
Cookery	..	..	..
Tailoring	...	25	25
Rosary making	6	..	6
Shoe-making	2	..	2
Carpentry	21	..	21
Blacksmith's work	10	..	10
Rope-making	8	...	8
Printing works	2	..	2
Book-binding	15	..	15
Composing	4	..	4
Lace-making	..	30	30
Gardening	30	3	33
Rattaning	..	..	..
Drawing	17	8	25
Painting	...	1	1
Modelling	3	2	5
Geometrical drawing	2	..	2
Type writing	27	1	28
Basket-weaving	9	3	12
Kindergarten drawing	..	8	8
Designing	2	..	2
Umbrella-making	7	..	7
Total ..	227	138	365

(28) *Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Education.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure						Remarks
	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sirkar schools ..	57	75	7,989	13,271	6510·6	10,019·6	21,461	29,095	28,356	53,931	2,908	5,400	
Aided schools ..	189	239	15,764	21,396	12,719	16,148·2	..	1,837	2,882	15,336	1,579	1,537	
Total ..	246	314	23,753	34,667	19,229·6	26,167·8	21,461	30,932	31,238	69,267	4,487	6,937	

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